The Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED DAILY; AND CIRCULATED THROUGHOUT THE PRESIDENCY, BRITISH INDIA, & THE EAST.

No. 5,183, New Series.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance....Rs.52 Single Copy for Cash ....As. 4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay Letters for the Publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

THE fine Screw Steamer ROBERT LOWE, 1277 tons register, Wm. Congalton, Commander, will be despatched from this Port to London via Kurrachee about the 10th February. She will take a limited number of Cabin Passengers: early application is necessary to the Captain on board from 9 to 11 A. M., or the Agents Messrs. Wm. NICOL & Co.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship GANGES, (1,300 Tons, and 500 H. P.,) Captain G. C. Sparkes, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 7th February, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 4th proximo, after which no Cargo will be received on board. No brokerage will be allowed on any chests not in the ship on 4th.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 28th January 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company Limited, will despatch the fine A. I. S. S. GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, of 599 Tons and 150 horse power, to Kurrachee, carrying Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail expected about the 26th instant. For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co. Agents C. & B. S. N. Company Limited.

Bombay, 15th Jan. 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch a Steamer for Kurrachee on the 6th February next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

For Passage, Freight, and further particulars. Apply &c as above.

29th January 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. Taunton, Commander, will start for the above Port THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th Jan., at 10 A. M. positively.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 29th January 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer PHLOX, Puddicombe, Master, will start for the above Port, TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at noon.

For freight or passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, in Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 29th January 1862.

BOMBAY TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, Goolam Ahmed, Commander, thoroughly repaired, and a 1st Class Ship as per Certificate, and having excellent accommodation and Mess for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, and good accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers, will start for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 12 o'clock A. M. positively. Apply to JEVERCHUND ATMARAM KAKA PARACKWALA, at Bazar Gate Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new fast sailing Screw-Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, Captain Main, will be despatched TOMORROW, THURSDAY the 30th inst., to Surat.

For first class passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., 1, Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's office, Bazaar Gate Street.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for first class passengers.

Bombay, 29th January 1862.

"MACDUFF."

ALL Claims on the above Ship must be on board not later than Thursday morning.

A. BLACKLOCK, Commander.

Bombay, 28th January 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Colonist*, Thos. M. Gibson, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their respective packages without delay, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and Captain Gibson will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it has once left the ship's deck.

MERWANJI NUSSERWANJI BHOWNUGGREE. Agent for Captain Thos. M. Gibson & owners of the Ship *Colonist*.

Bombay, 28th January 1862.

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THE Ship CLEADON, 863 Tons Register, built at Sunderland in 1856, Classed A. 1, 10 years, remetaled in July 1861, and ready for immediate employment. For further particulars, apply to Captain Fentie on board, or at the Office of Messrs. Dossabhoy Ruttonjee & Co. Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Ramillies*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the Goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per ship *Seafield*, James Mackay, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned; and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co. Agents for the *Seafield*.

Bombay, 6th January 1862.

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THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1862,

BESIDES the usual matter which is found from year to year in this work, the following lists will be found in the present issue.

THE BENGAL ARMY LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.

THE BENGAL CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st November.

THE MADRAS ARMY LIST,
Corrected up to 1st of October.

THE MADRAS CIVIL LIST,
Corrected up to 1st of October.

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The Almanack will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom, direct, if required, at Rs. 8 per copy, Cash.

N. B.—*The* Almanack *can be sent to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.*

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press; and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the very best work of reference that has ever been published in this Presidency. This Directory has for many years past been most carefully prepared, and in every succeeding year we find an increased attention to the collection of those details which makes a work of this description useful to every class of the community. It contains, amongst other matters, Army and Civil Lists of the three Presidencies corrected to the latest date before publication. The arrangement of the Madras and Bengal Lists, alphabetically, is quite a new feature, and one that will be recognised as of great utility. The "English Directory" is not the least important portion of the work, and will be found most useful to all who have occasion to refer to it for Parliamentary and all other information likely to interest Europeans in India. In a word the *Bombay Gazette Directory* for the present year is as perfect in all the branches of information likely to be desired as it is possible to make it.—*Deccan Herald, December* 25.

We have much pleasure to notice the appearance of the Bombay Almanac and Directory for 1862, published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*. The work is a marvel of industry and laborious perseverance; and is decidedly one of the best works of reference which have issued from the Bombay press. It would be difficult to enumerate the varied and important matter it contains; but we would draw particular attention to the highly valuable financial statements which enrich the volume; the new Acts of the Imperial Parliament in reference to India; and those of the Legislative Council passed during last year; and the part of the Directory relating to England. To the commercial as well as the general public, the work is invaluable; and we would strongly recommend it as deserving of liberal patronage.—*Cochin Courier, January* 2.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the very excellent Bombay Almanack for 1862, published at the *Bombay Gazette* office. We have nothing fresh to say in praise of this compilation beyond what we have said in previous years. We certainly look on it as the *best work* of the kind published in this country.—*Delhi Gazette, January* 2.

The *Bombay Almanack and Directory for* 1862, is the thirteenth annual publication of the series, and as each successive number has entered into energetic and successful competition with its predecessor, thirteen very manifest strides towards perfection are behind the present issue. Besides the Calendar and the English Directory, (with lists of peers and commoners,) we have the recent Acts of Parliament for India, Acts of the Legislative Council, Furlough Rules, Financial Statements, Tables of Pay and Allowances, Bombay Commerce, Post Office, Railways, Telegraphs, Customs, Weights, Fares, Judicial Establishments, Commercial ditto, Banks, Companies, Institutions, Societies, Clubs, Associations, the Bombay Press, &c. &c. A list of privileged persons (Native Princes and Sirdars) in the Presidency, is given, with various particulars regarding them. The second part (in the same volume) contains the Civil and Miliary Lists of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. These have been compiled and arranged, in their present forms, for the first time, and corrected up to the date of going to press. Much new matter has been introduced. The volume (of about 1050 pages) has evidently been got up with great care, is printed with handsome type, and is every way creditable to the press from which it issues.—*Bombay Guardian, December* 28.

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_ *Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two additional Annas, the Almanack can be forwarded to any part of India, post free.*

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 24th December 1861.

AN EUROPEAN offers his services as a servant to gentlemen proceeding to Europe. Apply to "A. Z." at the *Gazette* Office.

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A PASSAGE to England by a Gentleman in a ship destined to London or Liverpool, to sail on an early date. Address, stating particulars, to W. C., British Hotel.

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NOTICE.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA, is now prepared to register orders for Seeds to be received from England on or about the 27th of May next.

All orders should be forwarded to the undersigned before the 5th of March next.

Should the orders received justify the step the Society intends to reduce its prices as below.

On all orders amounting to Rupees one hundred, the Society will make a reduction of 25 per cent. on the prices given below. Their Seedsman will pack all such orders separately, and the Society will post these packages within 18 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail which brings them.

Their Seedsman will test all Seeds ordered before forwarding them.

A reduction of 25 per cent. is always made to all Members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is Rupees 15.

The Society will be always happy at all times to act as Agents for the receipt of plants from any part of the world, and for their transmission to any part of the Bombay Presidency, the Nizam's Country, Central India and the Punjab.

Price of Vegetable Seeds.

PEAS.	per lb.		ENDIVE	Rs. 0	9
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Harrison's Glory	0	7	Mammoth	1	2
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Napoleon	0	12	LETTUCE	1	2
Champion of England	0	9	PARSLEY	0	3
Veitch's Perfection	0	15	RADISH.		
Ne Plus Ultra	0	15	Radish White	0	4
Mammoth Marrow	0	12	Radish Red	0	4
Waterloo	0	6	Turnip Radish	0	4
Green Marrow	0	6	TURNIP	0	4
Bishop's Dwarf	0	6	CAULIFLOWER.		
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Ringwood Marrow	0	4	Walcheren	2	0
CABBAGE.	per oz.		CUCUMBER.		
Drumhead	Rs. 0	3	Long Prickly	2	0
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Red Dutch	0	9	PARSNIP	0	4
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Fine Dark Red	0	7	SEAKALE	0	3
Cattel's Crimson	0	7	RED TAMATO	1	2
CARROTS.			KOHL RABI OF		
Long Orange	0	4	SORTS	0	3
Early Horn	0	6	&c. &c. &c.		

Exotic Flower Seeds at similar rates. Packets of Indian Flower Seeds of 40, and 80 species are sold at Rs. 5 and 10 respectively.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD, Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, 17th January 1862.

GREAT SUCCESS OF McCOLLUM'S CIRCUS,

On the Esplanade.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, the 29th Jan., Grand Representation at half-past 8.

Prices of Admission.

Reserved Seats in Boxes, 4 Rupees; Unreserved Seats, 3 Rupees; Amphitheatre, 2 Rupees; Gallery, 1 Rupee. Children under 10 years of age, half price to all places except the Gallery.

Tickets and places may be secured at the Box Office, Circus, every day from 11 till 3.

Tickets are only valid for the day on which they are issued.

Carriages to be ordered at half-past 10.

No smoking allowed in the building.

THE BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.—*Under the Patronage of the Hon'ble W. E. Frere.*

GENTLEMAN AMATEUR PERFORMANCE.

Mr. F. BURY begs to inform his Friends and the Public that he will have the honor of appearing before them on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, upon which occasion he will produce for their amusement, the Comedy of "A WONDERFUL WOMAN" and the Farce of "HIS LAST LEGS."

All applications for Dress Circle Tickets to be made to Mr. F. Bury, at the Theatre, with name and address accompanying. The Manager is compelled to adopt this method in order to keep the Dress Circle select.

Tickets for the Stalls, Upper Tier, and Pit will be procurable at the Offices of the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette*.

Dress Circle Tickets Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 3, Upper Tier Rs. 2, Pit 1 Rupee.

EGYPTIAN COTTON SEED.

THOSE PERSONS who are desirous of sowing Egyptian Cotton Seed during the approaching season are requested to apply (without delay) to the undersigned, for the quantity they are likely to requires in order that a sufficient supply may be obtained from Egypt. The Seed will be ready for distribution in March.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Honorary Agents, Cotton Supply Association.

Bombay, 14th January 1862.

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A LOT of very superior Calcutta GUNNY BAGS. Apply to

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IMPROVED COTTAGE CHURKAS. Rs. Eighty-five each.

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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

To Her Majesty's Jutices of the Peace for the Town and Island of Bombay.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the meeting of the Worshipful Bench which was to have taken place this day is postponed until Friday next the 31st day of January instant at 3 o'clock P. M.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES. Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, Town Hall, 24th Jan. 1862.

BOMBAY, BORODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS. The above named Company will receive Tenders for the Construction of the Earthworks, Masonry, Ballasting, Fencing, &c., of their line from Mahim Creek to Fardeo Road, a length of 5½ miles, within the island of Bombay.

Plans and Specifications of the Works may be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained at the Deputy Engineer's Offices at Bandora, and Surat on and after the 1st day of February.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside, "Tenders for Railway Works," will be received up to the 1st day of March next.

The Company is not bound to accept the lowest nor any tender.

JOHN B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices Surat, Jan. 1862.

AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, a great sale of WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUORS, and 200 Boxes STEARIN CANDLES at Messrs. MENESSE & Co's Auction Rooms commencing at 11 A. M.

See Advertisement in the *Times of India*.

PARIAN WARE.

AN Assortment just received; the first ever imported into Bombay.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

S. D. ESPERANCE & Co., Naval, Military and Civil Tailors; have just received a choice stock of New Tweeds, Angolas, Cassimeres and Fancy Coatings, Scarlet and Blue Regulation Serges, Blue and Black Wool Dyed Venetions, Blue and Black Wool, superior Ladies' Cloths, Fine French Cashmerette Coatings, Fancy Scotch, and Silk and Wool Shirting Flannels, American Cotton and Khakee Drills, White and unbleach Barnsley Linen Drills, Fancy Marcella Quilting Vestings, Fancy Embroidered Dress Vestings, Black Barathea and Radymere Vestings, Fullers Ventilated Black Silk Dress Hats, Fulley fine Drab Felt Hats.

The only kind guaranteed to retain their shape, and 20 per cent. cheaper than any other maker.

Fancy Cloth and Felt "Pork Pie" Hats, Black Drab, and Brown Oxonians, Regulation Felt Helmets.

Fancy Black and Colored Tom Thumb Ties, Fancy Lace Ties.

Four fold Linen Collars in all the newest shapes, stitched expressly for India, Rugs, Fine Alpacca, Wool, Vicuna and Sealskin, in varied and choice patterns.

Overland Metal Bound Leather Trunks 25 per cent. cheaper than other Houses.

Terms monthly or Cash on delivery 5 per cent. discount.

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_ Subscribers names received at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.

MR. AARON MOSES GUBBAY has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from this day.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, Forbes Street, 1st January 1862.

NOTICE.

WILSON & Co. beg to inform the Public that they are running Transits from Ootacamund to Sankerrydruig and vice versa.

Ponies, Tonjons, Palkees, Munchiels, &c. to be had on application to their Agent at Metapollium.

Ootacamund, 23rd December 1861.

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CAUB AND PFALLTZ.
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STRATZENFELS.
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AIGUILLE VERTE ET DU DRU.
LE STAUBBACH.
CASCADE DE PISSEVACHE.
L' EIGER.
CHALET PRET DE BREIG.
LA PETITE CHEETE DE REICHENBACH.

The size of the above is 14½ by 11, Price each Rs. 8, or the set of fourteen, Rs. 100.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Sale of a Coffee Plantation on the Kotagherry Ghaut.

W. E. SCHMIDT will sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by private bargain) at Ootacamund, on SATURDAY the 8th February 1862 at 12 o'clock noon, the Coffee Plantation and Estate of Anacuttee on the Kotagherry Ghaut. The Property consists of upwards of 500 acres of Lands, with abundance of water for irrigating, pulping, &c. The Plantation contains between sixty-five, and seventy thousand plants in thriving condition, most of which will be in bearing next year. The Title Deeds, Plan, &c. can be seen, an further particulars obtained on reference to W. E. Schmidt.

Ootacamund, 20th Dec. 1861.

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BOTTLED by Messrs. F. Friend & Co., just received by their Agents, in good condition, in Quarts and Pints. Price Rs. 5 and Rs. 2½ per dozen.

Also a quantity of country bottled at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts and Rs. 3½ per dozen for Pints.

DUBLIN STOUT in Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen.

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Bombay, Nov. 26th, 1861.

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AN Arrival of the above favourite PALE SHERRY WINE for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co. Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.

RUINART, PERE & FIL'S CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, at Rs. 30 per dozen.

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Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

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Ex Janet Willis from London.

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT of carefully selected Sherries, bottled by *Messrs. R. Johnston & Co.*, Mincing Lane and Pall Mall, London.

Yellow Seal ...	Rs. 25	per dozen.
Green " ...	" 24	"
Red " ...	" 23	"

Early application is requested by

ALBERT VINAY.

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PRESENT PRICES OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

SHERRY—			per dozen.
Amontillado	Qts.	Rs.	32
Pale	Qts.	"	26 to 28
Do.	Qts.	"	24
Golden	Qts.	"	24 to 26.
PORT—			
1st quality	Qts.	"	28
Do.	Pts.	"	15
2nd quality	Qts.	"	24
Do.	Pts.	"	13
CHAMPAGNE—			
1st quality	Qts.	"	40
Do.	Pts.	"	20
2nd quality	Qts.	"	36
Do.	Pts.	"	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling	Qts.	"	40
Do.	Pts.	"	20
MOSELLE—			
Sparkling	Qts.	"	40
Do.	Pts.	"	20
CLARET—			
Margaux	Qts.	"	32
Leoville	Qts.	"	26
La Rose	Qts.	"	24
Medoc	Qts.	"	18
Do.	Pts.	"	12
BRANDY—			
1st quality, Pale	Qts.	"	28 to 30
OLD TOM, Booth's	Qts.	"	20
GINGER WINE, Crabbe's	Qts.	"	21
WHISKEY, Scotch)	Qts.	"	24
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English bottled	Qts.	"	6-8
English do.	Pts.	"	4-4
PORTER	Qts.	"	6-8
Ditto.	Pts.	"	4-4
CURACAO, MARASCHINO, & NOYEAU.		"	40

STRANACK & Co.

10 Hummum Street, Bombay, 21st Jan. 1862.

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Black Seal ... Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. / White do. } Good Dinner Wines	"	"	24
Brown do. / Yellow do. }	"	"	22
MADERIA, very old	"	"	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ... Quarts	"	"	28
Do. Do. ... Pints	"	"	15
Red Seal ... Quarts	"	"	24
Do. Do. ... Pints	"	"	13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux	"	"	34
Leoville	"	"	28
St. Julien	"	"	22
Medoc	"	"	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality ... A. DePaul ... Quarts	"	"	40
Do. ... A. DePaul ... Pints	"	"	21
Do. ... J. C. Morizet ... Quarts	"	"	36
Do. ... do. ... Pints	"	"	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Dumhar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine }	per dozen	Rs.	38
MOSELLE do. { do. }			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	"	"	21
TREACHER & Co. do.	"	"	18
CURACOA	"	"	42
MARASCHINO	"	"	40
SHERRY BRANDY	"	"	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	"		
do. ... Julies Robins (30 years old)	"	"	50
Rum ... Fine old Jamaica	"	"	20
Gin—Old Tom ... Booth, London	"		
Do. ... Hollands in cases	"		
WHISKEY ... Glenlivat, Crabbie	"	"	21

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Bombay Gazette Office.

NOTICE.

ASSISTANTS are required in the Miscellaneous Department of our Business.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE this day opened a Branch of our Firm in Bombay, under the style of Ashburner, Bell & Co.

ASHBURNER, BELL & Co.

Kurrachee, 1st January 1862.

NOTICE.

THE MEETING of the "VICTORIA MUSEUM AND GARDEN'S" Committee will be held in the Town Hall on THURSDAY NEXT, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M. instead of at 4½ P. M. The business is most important, and the Secretaries particularly solicit the attendance of Members interested in the Museum.

BHAWOO DAJEE, GEORGE BIRDWOOD, Joint Secretaries.

Town Hall, Bombay, 28th Jan. 1862.

TO LET.

THE FIRST STORY of Mr. De Souza's Press, Kalbadavie Road, suitable for a Shop or Office, just vacated by Messrs. Atmaram Sajoon and Co. Booksellers and Commission Agents—Rent Rs. 40.

Also the Upper Story of an airy and commodious House in Matharpacady, having a separate entrance, well adapted for a family residence, the lower part occupied by a respectable family—Rent Rs. 25.

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MEMORIAL TO COLONEL RICHARD BAIRD SMITH, C.B.

THE Chamber of Commerce and the Community at large having been invited by the Central Committee at Calcutta, to co-operate with them for the purpose of erecting to the late Colonel Baird Smith, Memorials in the Cathedral at Calcutta and in the Church of Lasswade, Colonel Baird Smith's native parish; I am directed to solicit subscriptions for this purpose. Each subscription will be limited to two Gold Mohurs.

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R. Hannay, Esq.	"	30
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John Farrar, Esq.	"	30

Further subscriptions will be received by the undersigned.

H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 21st January 1862.

DENTAL NOTICE.

H. WASHINGTON, successor to C. H. Davis, Dentist, may be consulted at his Office on the groundfloor of the Catholic Chapel, Medow Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., daily.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A. M.

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½ inch, per foot	As. 14		
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AS ITS NAME Imports, this Paper is a medium for the publication of ADVERTISEMENTS ONLY; it is not a Newspaper. It is issued TWICE A WEEK, on the mornings of MONDAY and THURSDAY, and TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED COPIES are circulated GRATIS, weekly. In the Presidency Town of Bombay it is very freely distributed.

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Paper Cases.	
Envelope do.	
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Travelling and Courier Bags in four different sizes, of Doeskin and Morocco.	Fancy gilt and bronze Candlesticks.
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Briarwood and Cherry Pipes, silver mounted, plain and	Coral Bells.
Meerschaum Bowls and Stems.	Knife, Fork and Spoon in Cases.
Amber, Meerschaum and Briarwood Mouth Pieces in immense varieties.	Knife, Fork and Spoon including handsome Mug in one Case, forming a beautiful Christening Present.
Cigar Cases and Stands in elegant and new designs.	Silver Mugs separate in Case.
English and French Tobaccos of first quality.	A large collection of indestructible, amusing and interesting Children's Books.
Albums for Photographs and Poetry.	A fresh supply of White and Colored Kid Gloves.
Ivory Pen Holders.	

These Fancy Goods with the *exception of Jewellery* are at the Byculla Branch, where T. & Co., would invite their Friends and the Public generally to inspect their collection which will be found to surpass any in Bombay.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, 30th December 1861.

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SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, &c.

HAVE just received ex *Macduff*, a small consignment of Peat's celebrated London made Saddles.

A large assortment of Carriage, Buggy, Phaeton and Riding Whips. Superior plated and German Silver Hunting and Socket Spurs.

Always on hand,

Horse Blankets and clothing of every description.

Brushes, Harness Blanking and Compo. Railway Wrappers, Walking Sticks, Superior Ladie's and Gentlemen's Saddles best London made.

Harness of every decription made to order.

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(With power to add to their number.)

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George Henry Whiting.

Sub-Manager.

William James Hayes.

THE Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on nearly every description of Property in most parts of the world.

The Company will ever distinguish itself in its promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.

The importance of the subject of insurance being now more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by Fire should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, it may be stated that its subscribed capital is

Two millions Sterling,

and that the capital already paid up and invested amounts to

Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Agents in Bombay, W. NICOL & Co.

THE MEDICAL HALL, BYCULLA.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. Operative Family Chemests and General Merchants, beg to draw the attention of the Public to their convenient and extensive premises at Byculla, which have been constructed to meet the numerous and important requirements of their business. The multifarious nature of their stock has been divided into separate departments under qualified heads, which will greatly facilitate the general working of their Establishment.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL AND DISPENSING BRANCH has been fitted expressly for the purpose and is strictly under the immediate personal superintendence of qualified dispensing chemists from the best houses in London, and the drugs and chemicals are selected by Mr Treacher himself in Europe, and where advisable the manufacture of chemicals and medicinal preparations is conducted on the premises to ensure perfect purity.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC BRANCH has been greatly extended and a convenient Room has been fitted up which embraces every requisite for both amateurs and professional Photographers, from the best manufacturers of Photographic chemicals, apparatus and working material.

THE MANUFACTURING AND WHOLESALE DEPARTMENTS are on a very large scale, and Messrs. Treacher & Co. are now able to carry out orders to an unlimited extent and with the greatest punctuality.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co. invite their constituents on Malabar Hill and the neighbourhood to call, also to send their prescriptions and orders generally to the Medical Hall, Byculla, where in future their general stock will be kept. Its position is central and the premises are commodious, and greater care and attention will be ensured than has hitherto been possible in the bustling and confined premises in the Fort.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co. gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to acknowledge and thank the Public for the general support given to the Firm during the past thirty years and trust to continue to enjoy their confidence and patronage. Successful experience has fully proved the advantage of supplying only guaranteed articles, and they confidently assert that it is their aim in every detail connected with the business to ensure the satisfaction of their constituents.

The Book-keeping and correspondence will for a time be carried on in the Fort where out-station orders should be addressed.

The hours of business are from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. daily (Sunday excepted). Prescriptions prepared and Medicines supplied at both establishments at any hour.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently refurnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The Table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. Nusserwanjee finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A. M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P. M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P. M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

Commercial Gazette.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 29th January 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight ..	2s. ½d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 013/16 to 2s. ⅛d
Do. Bank Rates ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 09/16d. to 2s. ⅛d
Calcutta	sight	100¼
Madras	30 do. do.	99⅞
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 215 per $100

SHARES.

Names	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates
	Rs.		ex Div.
Bombay Bank	1,000	5 ℔ cent	67 to 68 Prm.
Madras Bank	1,000	2½ do.	23 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	70 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	7 do.	100
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	13½
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	30
Central Bank of W. India..	150	2½ do.	3 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.0	2½ do.	Rs. 25 ℔sh. Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 13 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh. Div.
Hydraulic Press Company.	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 250 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company ...	11,000	1,650 ℔ sh.	Rs. 20,000 do.
Colaba Press Company ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 5,500 do.
Colaba Land Company ...	10,000	00 ℔ sh.	Rs. 11,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 ℔ sh.	Rs. 4,500 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	590	32 do.	Rs. 350 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 ℔ sh.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	{℔ Anm. 450 ℔ sh.	[Prem. nom. Rs. 875 Div
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 150 Prem.
Do. New Shares	200	......	Rs. 130 p. sh.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company............	500	......	Rs. 300 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	400	......	Rs. 300 do.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company..	550	......	Rs. 105 do.
Throstle Mill Company ...	4,000	......	300 Dis.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	Nominal.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan............	87½
" Loan 1835-36............	87½
" Loan 1842-43............	87½
" Loan 1854-55............	87½
New Five Per Cent. Loan............	99
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan............	106½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each..................	Rs. 10-4	
Bank of England Notes...........	Nominal.	
Spanish Dollars..................	Rs. 230	Nominal.
Carolus........................	" 250	do.
Mexican Dollars..................	" 227	do.
German Crowns..................	" 213½	do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 204	
Bar Silver........................	" 106	
Gold Leaf	" 16-8	

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton).......£3	2s. 6d. to 3s. 5d.
" (Seeds).......£2	7s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.
To London (Cotton) £2	17s. 6d. to 3s. 0d.
" (Seeds) £2	7s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.
To Rice Ports £3	15s. 0d.
To China ....Rs.	10 offd.
To Clyde	no offers.

PRICES CURRENT (JANUARY 25th 1862.)

	Per candy.
COTTON :	
Broach, Surat, and Jumboosar, (new)......	at Rs. 163 to 165
Dhollera, Bhownuggur, (new)...............	" 163 to 165
Oomravuttee (new)	" 160 to 162
Barsee, (new)	" 150 to 152
Khandeish, (new)	" 142 to 144
Mangalore, (new)...............	" 148 to 150
Varawul, (new)	" 148 to 150
Compta, (new)...............	" 164 to 165
Sawginned Dharwar	" 218 to 220
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1500.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ......at Rs.	5-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	" 6-10 to 6-12 "
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 24 to 25 / 33 to 34

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	....	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	....	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" 3 do.	....	2s. 0d.	do.
" 2 do.	....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
" on demand			
On Scotland do.	}	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	....	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	....	2 per ct. per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	....	4 " "
Do. do. 6 do.	....	4 " "
Do. do. 12 do.	....	5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation...	Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of....	¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody..............	¼ per cent.

Hours of business............... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation on Bombay, negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 3rd January 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle Street, London.
Paid up Capital—£614,000.
T. A. MITCHELL, Esq., M. P., *Chairman*.
——— *Deputy Chairman*.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz :—

6 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.		
4 months' sight not under £50, at 2s. 0¼d.		"
3 months' sight not under £20, at 2s. 0d.		"
2 months' sight not under £20, at 1s. 11¾d.		"
1 month's sight not under £10, at 1s. 11¾d.		"
On demand .... at 1s. 11¾d.		"

All drafts to be paid for, on delivery, at the Bank's Office.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Floating Deposits (CURRENT ACCOUNTS) at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 percent.		
Do. 6 do.	5	"
Do. 12 do.	6	"

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Orders, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Acting Agent.

January 3rd, 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0d.	"
" 2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" On demand	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 percent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn	4 "
Deposits for 3 months	4 "
Do. do. 6 do.	5 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on Deposits over Rs 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid for cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates not of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

BARRY JOHN,
Agent.

Bombay, 3rd January 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	" 6	" 5	"
Do.	" 12	" 6	"

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight			2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.	
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Ditto	Sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business..........10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th January 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.

Incorporated June 1857, by Letters Patent under 7 and 8 Victoria, C. 112.

HEAD OFFICE..................... LONDON.
GENERAL MANAGER.................. M. BALFOUR, ESQ., in India.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, and HONG-KONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVE FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.)

HEAD OFFICE LONDON.

Manager at Bombay		....	H. B. MACCULLOCH, Esq.
Officiating *Manager at Calcutta*		...	H. G. DUNLOP, Esq.
	Manager at Madras	.....	E. MORRISS, Esq.
	do.	*Agra*	W. BIRKS, Esq.
	do.	*Kurrachee*...	R. E. W. BAKER, Esq.
do.	do.	*Lahore*	HECTOR GUNN, Esq.
do.	do.	*Umritsur* ...	T. BAILEY, Esq.
	do.	*Hong-kong*...	H. NOBLE, Esq.
	do.	*Shanghai* ...	H. TURNER, Esq.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight............	2s. 0¼d.
" 4 months' sight............	2s. 0¼d.
" 3 months' sight............	2s.
" 2 months' sight............	1s. 11¾d.
" 1 month's sight	1s. 11¾d.
" On demand	
On Scotland .... }	1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland	
Circular Notes	1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current, Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH,
Manager

Bombay 6th January 1862

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Jan. 27	Harriet and Jesse ...	Dashion ...	Hongkong, 6 Dec.
28	Liberator......	Robertson ...	Sunderland, 16 Aug.

Departure.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Jan. 28	Taptee (s)	Ellis............	Surat.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Taptee*, to Surat.—152 Natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Robert Lowe*, for London.
Ship *Mornington*, for Liverpool.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Brig *Royal Victoria*, Nacoda, bound to Colombo and Tuticorin.

Brig *Mohidinbux*, Nacoda, bound to Colsazhurpatam.

P. and O. Co.'s steamer *China*, R. Curling, bound to China, &c.

IMPORT MANIFEST.

From Singapore.

Pescatore.—Cargo Ballasts.

From Liverpool via Galle.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—1,120 Tons steam Coals.

From Liverpool.

Glendower.—3 cases Soap, 75 cases Machinery, 11,309 packages Iron, 1 case Brass, 191 cases Copper, 50 barrels Lead Ore, 50 bales Twist, 1 bundle Leather, 50 packages Glassware, 100 barrels Green Copperas, 7 cases Strapping, 4 cases Card Clothing, 8,722 plates Spelter, 200 cases Spikes, 1,002 packages Merchandise, 9 packages Samples, 1 package Silk and Cottons, 200 barrels Coal Pitch, 71 packages Beads, 10 barrels Hams, 3 barrels Bacon, 10 cases Cheese.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, Tuesday, 28th January 1862.

For London.

Her Majesty.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Kessoo Waga; 1,500 bags Linseed, 1,750 cwt., Merwanjee Framjee.

Caroline Agnus.—432 pieces E. Teeth, 30 cwt. 27 lbs., Mohunjee Narronjee.

Agricola.—25 cases Indigo, 80 I. mds. Abba Jacob; 10 bales Cow Hides, 75 cargos, Mohmud Natha.

Cassibelanus.—2 cases Old Wearing Apparels and Platedware, Pochawjee Framjee and Co.

Robert Lowe.—1,000 bags Linseed, 1,750 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

For Liverpool.

Uncas.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Luckmedass Hunsraz; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 200½ bales Cotton, 701½ cwt., Goculdass Hirjee.

Natolia.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Govindjee Doongersy; 220 bales Cotton, 770 cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.

Gertrude.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Govindjee Doongersy.

Typhoon.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.; 500 bags Linseed, 250 cwt., Mooljee and Co.

Protector.—1 bag Linseed, 1¼ cwt., S. Pinto and Co.; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Khaldass Goculdass; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Lootumchund Sowutdass.

Recorder.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Virjee Persotum.

Egeria.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Visram Kessowjee.

Charger.—115 bales Cotton, 402½ cwt., W. Nicol and Co.: 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Herald.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy.

Startled Fawn.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., D. H. Cama and Co.

Concordia.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Mornington.—2,700 bags Linseed, 4,050 cwt., John Clover and Co.

Early Dawn.—300 bags Saltpetre, 480 I. mds., Vizbhookun Hurribhoy.

Peter Maxwell.—65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Godoo Premjee.

Selisia.—21 bales Hemp, 73½ cwt., Premjee Bhanjee; 26 bales Wool, 78 cwt., Godoo Premjee; 31 bales Wool, 93 cwt., Canjee Hemraz.

For Havre.

Helen Morrow.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *China.*—41 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs., each, Ruttonjee Eduljee.

For Amoy.

Steamer *China.*—11 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee.

For Calcutta.

Futtay Raimon.—150 packages Cowries, 300 cwt., Nesserwanjee Hormusjee Mehta; 1 box God, 700 tolas, Hajee Esmall Habib; 15 packages Almonds, 32 cwt., Mirza Mohmud Sherajee.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
800 Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ... ... England.
204 Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ... ... Out of Commission.
946 Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ... ... Persian Gulf.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
661 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ... ... Bombay.
499 Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton......... River Indus.
420 Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ... ... Bombay.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Collingwood River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ... ... Andaman Islands.
205 Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ... ... Bombay. (in dock)
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge... Persian Gulf.
90 Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ... ... Madras.
274 Ethersey, (flat), McLaren... ... ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), William... Out of Commission
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser... ... Bombay.
1450 Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Tronson ... ... Calcutta.
610 Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ... ... River Indus.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender) Persian Gulf.
610 Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ... ... River Indus.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ... Persian Gulf.
Hornet, Dayman, (S. Sloop) ... ... Bombay.
522 Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ... ... Neale.
499 Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ... ... River Indus.
151 Keddywarry, (flat) ... ... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ... ... River Indus.
700 Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ... Adaman Islands.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
445 Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson... ... River Indus.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ... ... River Indus.
610 Outram, (paddle), Neat ... ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher... ... ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), White...... ... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ... Bombay.
800 Punjaub, 10, Foulerton ... ... England.
208 Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams... ... River Indus.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Zanzibar.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ... ... Persian Gulf
705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ... ... Bombay.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

658 Agricola—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Jan. 18)
534 Cassibelanus—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Jan. 16)
501 Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—Forbes & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
980 Gibson Craig, Smith—Burstall & Co. (c. l. Jan. 15)
1970 King Lear, Condoce—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Dec. 28)
829 Minerva, Merrymann.—Remington & Co.
629 Seafield, Mackay—D. H. Cama & Co. (c. l. Jan. 16)
891 Vernon, Jones—Wallace & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

1112 Her Majesty, G. F. Seymour—Leckie & Co,
850 Lauderdale, Bowers—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Jan. 22)
1277 Robert Lowe (s), Congaton—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. Jan. 28)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

860 Amoor, J. Potts—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 19)
1068 Black Eagle, Mearnes—Rennie Scovell & Co.
900 Cameronian, Sadler—Leggatt & Co.
1060 Charger, Smyth—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Dec. 30)
972 Concordia, Ross—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 14)
832 Crescent City—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. l. Jan. 27)
519 Early Dawn, Ewis—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1066 Egeria, Pollock—Coupland & Co.
1250 Feronia, Hutchinson—Finlay Scott & Co.
970 General Neil, Clark.—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Jan. 9)
1300 Gertrude, Congdon—J. P. Cornforth. (c. l. Jan. 27)
1195 Herald, Smellie—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Jan. 13)
1334 Mindora, W. Flett—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 5)
643 Moreno, White—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Jan. 22)
1149 Mornington, Lowen—W. Nicol & Co.
845 Madge Wildfire, Tate—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1075 Natolia, Maguire, Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Dec. 13)
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Ewart Latham & Co. (c.l. Jan. 9)
1272 Protector, S. Clarke—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
1669 Queen of the North—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 5)
1650 Queen of the Seas—Rennie Scovell & Co.
623 Recorder, Osborn—Grey & Co. (c. l. Jan. 20)
573 Rubin, Rice—Lawrence & Co.
787 Silesia, Martin—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Dec. 21)
1164 Startled Fawn, Lauther—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Jan. 9)
1800 Tudor, Wherland—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1316 Typhoon, White—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1320 Uncas, Boag—Dirom Hunter & Co. (c. l. Dec. 12)
560 Venetia, Bowen—Leckie & Co. (c. l. Jan. 8)

FOR RICE PORTS.

669 Moskwa, Thul—J. P. Cornforth & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

394 Helen Morrow, Mather—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 22)

FOR BELLE ISLE FOR ORDERS.

396 Esperance, Nicolos—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. Jan. 2)

FOR CHINA.

635 Lancefield, (s) A. Hutchinson—Remington & Co.

FOR MOULMAIN.

356 Amherst, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 23)
789 H. B. Mildmay, Webb—Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR AKYAB.

829 Redan, Evans—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1351 Catherine Glen, Purdy—Canjee Lilladhur. (c. l. Jan. 14)
819 Futtay Rahamon—Woosman Wydina. (c. l. Jan. 10)
524 Morning Star, J. Taverner—Canjee Lilladhur.

FOR MAURITIUS.

345 Japan, R. Henderson—H. M. Sedick. (c. l. Jan. 18)
Perry, Nacoda. (c. l. Dec. 27)
582 Euphemus, Shepherd—H. E. Adon. (c. l. Jan. 27)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Mahomedy, Nacoda—S. M. Abdool Lutiff. (c. l. Oct. 7)

FOR JUDDA.

513 Fazel Currim, Nacoda—H. E. Cadoo. (c. l. Dec. 9)
300 Futtay Sultan,—H. J. Noor Mahomed. (c. l. Jan. 2)

FOR COLSAGURPATAM.

95 Mohideenbux, Nacoda—Kosoo Pragon. (c. l. Jan. 13)

FOR KURRACHEE.

365 Governor Higginson (s),—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Jan. 21)
450 Scindian, (s) G. M. Beyts—R. S. N. Co. (c. l. Jan. 22)

FOR COLUMBO.

450 Colbert, Bommclar—Dossabhoy Cursetjee.

NOT FIXED.

744 Admiral, Clarke—B. F. Cama.
1023 Agenoria, P. Johnson—Pee. Cassels & Co.
1001 Algiers, Morris—Rennie Scovell & O. Co.
900 Allum Ghir, G. Henderson—H. A. Noor Mahomed.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
530 Anna Henderson, Reiffe—W. Nicol & Co.
609 Aspasia, Lamb—W. Nicol & Co
1346 Bosphorus, Murphy—W. Nicol & Co.
2020 Challenge, Thorndike—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.
936 Clara Wheeler, Hiltz—Lawrence & Co.
853 Cleadon, Fentie—Martin, Young & Co.
587 Colonist, Gibson—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
341 Coromandel, Baudry—J. N. Wadia Sons & Co.
300 Dadloy, Nacoda—G. M. Abdool.
398 Dansandle, Ginder—Remington & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy & Co.
1201 Futtay Mombarack, Nacoda—Cursondass Verzdass.
790 Glendower, Hughes.
477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. Jejeebhoy Sons & Co.
1000 Iskundersha, Mahomed.
1418 Jacob A. Westerwelt, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
528 James Briant, Lovett—W. Nicol & Co.
800 Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.
508 Kossuth, P. L. Jones—Mirza Ally Mahomed.
374 Khusrove, Gray—Bhugwandass Pursotumdass.
Le Harthee, Nacoda.—Jairam Sewjee.
273 Lizard, Rebbord—S. Tyebjee & Co.
1200 Liberator, Robinson.
1860 Macduff, Blacklock—Peel, Cassels & Co.
130 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
91 Mohidin, Samdanee—Nacodh Apa Nana.
273 Nagasaki, Mackay.
Nantis, Nacoda.—U. S. Sons & Co.
366 Narsee, White H. A. Sidik.
784 Niobe, Lindholm.
815 Opair, Howard—D. H Cama & Co.
802 Pescatore, Lacombe—D. Cursetjee.
891 Prince of Wales, Winkler—P. Heerachund Sons & Co.
259 Punjab, A. L. Taylor—H. E. H. Habib.
740 Ramillies, Wright—Campbell Mitchell & Co.
470 Rattlesnake, Barker—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
2035 Red Jacket, Billing—Lawrence & Co.
723 Reine des Anges, Terras—Dossabhoy Cursetjee.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
938 Sebastopol, Lowther—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
371 Snowdrop, Armstrong—Finlay Scott & Co. (in Dock.)
591 Southern Cross, Bristow—W. Nicol & Co.
74 Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.
926 Sunbeam, O'dell.
761 Tamerlane, Caldwell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
363 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
1275 Ticonderoga, Sloughton—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1069 Thornhill, Cunningham—Cursetjee Fardoonjee & Co.
543 Tropic Bird, Dawson—Wallace & Co.
999 Union, Skilling—Bramhall & Co.
848 Vittoria, Tate—Peel, Cassels & Co.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

485 Meggie, Naughton—S. Tyebjee & Co.
452 Dannikier, Main—Fleming & Co.
761 Chimera, Motte—J. S. Dunolly & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1061 Lorenza, Hamlin—Fleming & Co.
593 Sea Lion, Alexander—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
685 Time, Horne—Ashburner, Bell & Co.

NOT FIXED.

518 Broomielaw, Anderson—Finlay & Co.
661 Maid of the Seas, Stanwood—Farnham & Co.
822 Rob Roy, Bridie—Finlay & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

676 Burlington, Howes.........W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 10
865 Countess of Yarborough, Fuller.S. Tyabjee & Co. June 15
1046 Childwickbury, Lambard.W. Nicol & Co.
938 Clara, Sautry ....
1488 Earl of Balcarras ....Remington & Co. Oct. 4
755 Fairlie.....................S. Tyebjee & Co. Oct. 23
1154 Forest Rights, Chester ...
1041 Indomitable, Carren ....D. H. Cama & Co.
1342 Istanbool, Deuchar ....Forbes & Co. Dec. 4
908 John Temperley Liddle...
726 John Vanner, Moore ......
396 Knights, Reid...............Wallace & Co. Oct. 15
Knight, Watson ....John Tanner & Co.
520 Land O' Cakes, Sherer ....John Tanner & Co. Oct. 17
678 Lady McDonald, Brunell.. John Tanner & Co.
636 Laurel, Claproth ....
788 Morayshire Mathers ......Leckie & Co. Sept. 24
905 Mary Shepherd, Budge...Martin, Young & Co.
676 Matilda Atheling ....S. Tyabjee & Co.
989 Owen Glendower, Dickinson. Aug. 29
1169 Pride of the Ocean, Kyle..A. H. Huschke & Co. Oct. 14
423 Prudhoe, Johnson .... Sept. 21
1235 Star of the South, Reimer. W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 11
1045 Star of India, J. Morris...Remington & Co. Sept. 9
540 Southern Belle, Benson...Leckie & Co.
311 Shantung, Webster.........Peel, Cassels & Co.
579 Victory, Stephens ....
433 Wabourne ....
720 Yaratilda, Bowness.........John Tanner & Co. Sept. 20
906 Zuleika, Riddell...... ..... Nov. 12

FROM LONDON VIA BEYPORE.

704 Phoebe Dunbar, Crow ...

FROM LIVERPOOL.

824 Adriatic, Scott............... Oct. 18
1162 Africa, Bowie................John Tanner & Co. Aug. 10
1163 Ajmeer, Asplett............Lawrence & Co.
1070 Alma, Brough...............
1046 Americana, Potts.......... Oct. 4
1475 America, Finlay ....Coupland & Co. Oct. 25
1673 America, Brown .... Oct. 23
811 Anna Dorothea, Smith.....Coupland & Co. Oct. 13
2153 Bates Family, Hogg ......E. Bates & Co.
1266 Beechworth, Frain.........Rennie, Scovell & Co. Sept. 3
967 Belouchee J Mitchell ....Coupland & Co.
1415 Bencoolen, Chambers......E. Bates & Co. Sept. 24
882 Bramley Moore, Williams W. & A. Graham & Co. Oct. 10
1457 British ....Coupland & Co. Aug. 26
1122 Brunel, Orkney ....Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 5
1493 Broughton Hall, Rennie...Coupland & Co. Oct. 18
1081 Clifton Belle, Bastin......Coupland & Co. Oct. 24
Crescent, Ewing ....Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 16
909 Calloden, Smith...........W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 1
680 Campbell, Meikle .... Nov. 11
1244 Camperdown, Cameron...Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1073 City of Agra, Ewing ......Coupland & Co.
1152 Dirigo, Brown ....Rennie, Scovell & Co. Sept. 19
686 Douglas Castle, Steele ...Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Dec. 5
594 Dewa Gungadhur, McKenzie.E. Bates & Co. Dec. 7
848 Dalkeith, Sevan............
879 Edward Percy, Stewart...G. S. King & Co. Sept. 11
949 Etna, Hughes...............Rennie, Scovell & Co. Oct. 23
617 Euphrates, Gwyther ......E. Bates & Co.
1195 Floating Light, Starkie...Rennie, Scovell & Co. Dec. 7
1171 General Simpson, J. Graham, Coupland & Co.
1051 Glenalva, Muir ....W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 4
1352 James Pilkington, Griffiths. Bates & Co.
768 James Russell, Muir......Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Nov. 6
1710 John Melhuish, Grant.......W. & A. Graham & Co. Sept. 25
804 Joshua, W. Bartlett ......Coupland & Co. Dec. 2
1596 John Lynn, Forsyth ......Lawrence & Co.
725 Kennington, Edward .... Nov. 29
907 Khimjee Oodowjee, Partridge E. Bates, & Co.
725 Remington, Brown.........Leckie & Co.
1210 Levant, Ferran ....
1039 Lizzie Oakford, Eldridge..Killick Nixon & Co. Aug. 9
832 Lobelia, Joblin ....W. & A. Graham & Co. Oct. 9
952 Lammermuir, Stuart......Leckie & Co. Nov. 30
1097 Maha Ranee, Carr ....Ewart, Latham & Co. Nov. 1
965 Margaret, McPhun.........Rennie, Scovell & Co. Sept. 23
1334 Morning Star, Mathews...Coupland & Co. Nov. 2
1831 Meteor, Porter...............Rennie Scovell & Co. Oct. 14
1187 Maldon, Taylor ....Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1241 Martin Luther, McCreadie W. & A. Graham & Co. Nov. 1
1194 Monica .... Dec. 4
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay...E. Bates & Co.
938 Nell Gwyn, Clark ....
1238 North, Trumble ....Rennie, Scovell & Co. Sept. 21
1433 Queen of the West, Hilton.
879 Richard Cobden, Randall. A. H. Huschke & Co. Oct. 23
824 Rising Sun, Bustin......... Nov. 1
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott..Coupland & Co. Nov. 8
574 Sir Charles Napier, Bell... Nov. 16
778 Shard, Carmen ....
1137 Tornado .... Nov. 30
998 Tiger......................... Nov. 1
1116 Tivoli.........................W. Nicol & Co.
1114 Veteran ....Rennie, Scovell & Co.
839 Virginia, Davis ....W. Nicol, & Co.
1339 Wasp, Storey...............

FROM CARDIFF.

427 Enterprise, Haynes ......
844 Lucy & Harriet ....
781 Percy Douglas, Hamon ... Nov. 12

FROM HULL.

654 Gloriosa ....W. Nicol & Co. July 22

FROM SUNDERLAND.

530 Emigrant.....................Ritchie, Steuart & Co
1090 Grace, Darling ....
853 Northern Bride .... Oct. 19
870 Walso Ken, Bulman ...... Sept. 21
1234 War Spirit, Lukes.........S. Burstall & Co. July 18

FROM NEWCASTLE.

560 Vulture, Gill ....D. Merwanjee & Co. Aug. 25

FROM THE CLYDE.

1049 Chance, Sparke ....W. & A. Graham & Co. Sept. 2
800 Chase, Martin............... Sept. 8
560 Duke of Wellington, Beatti. W. Nicol & Co. Sept. 25
604 Priam, Irvine ....W. & A. Graham & Co.
1000 Silver Eagle, Young...... Nov. 11
478 Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell W. & A. Graham & Co.
996 Pericles, Fergus n.........W. & A. Graham & Co. Dec. 7

FROM QUEENSTOWN.

450 Edwin ....Forbes & Co. July 9

FROM GOTHENBURG.

586 Thetis, A. J. Reis ....Peel, Cassels & Co.

FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

401 Hildesheim, Jacobsen ...J. Sigg & Co. Sept. 4

FROM MAURITIUS.

Ocean ....S. Tyabjee & Co.

FROM ADEN.

644 Carnatic ....

FROM CALCUTTA.

500 Bartle Frere.
800 Mogul, Spooner ....J. P. Cornforth & Co.
700 Granada, Miller........ Stearns Hobart & Co.
704 Poictiers, Howard ....Brice & Co.
Wide O'Wake ....D Sassoon & Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

1178 Asa Eldridge, Colman...Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1069 Albion ....S. Burstall & Co.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—January 21, Ship *Indian*, Hill, from Calcutta 10th January.

Naval and Military Gazette.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

27th Jan.—Lieut. W. L. Novene, 101st Regiment, on sick leave, from Mooltan.

28th Do.—Captain G. Griffith, Staff Corps, from Poona

Do.—Lieut. Caldecott, 1st Fusiliers, on leave, from Poona.

Do.—Lieut. P. Ducat, attached Fusiliers, on leave, from Poona.

Do—Lieut. F. B. Roberts, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

Do.—Lieut. T. Trueman, 25th Regt. N. L. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.

24th Jan.—Major J. F. Murray, 23rd Regt., on duty, to England.

27th Do.—Captain G. Griffith, Staff Corps, on leave, to Malabar Coast.

Do.—Major N. F. Gordon, Staff Corps, on sick leave, to Europe.

Do.—Lieut. Colonel H. Rivers, Engineers, on leave, to Cape of Good Hope.

Do—Major A. E. Saunders, 2nd European Regt. L. I., Retired List, to England.

28th Do.—Lieut. Worsley, Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Kirkee.

Do.—Lieut. G. F. Bryant, attached 26th Regt., to rejoin, to Poona.

29th Do.—Assistant Surgeon E. Leyton, attached 5th Regt., to join, to Hongkong.

GARRISON ORDERS.
BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Tuesday, 28th January 1862.

The 23rd Regt. N. L. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Weekly Committee of Survey, of which Captain Willis, 33rd Regiment, is President, will reassemble at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, at half-past 6 A. M., tomorrow, to inspect and report upon the state, quality, and quantity of Porter required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison.

2. The Committee, of which Lieut. Colonel Petrie, Royal Artillery, is President, is dissolved.

3. The Committee, of which Captain Badgley, 33rd Regiment, is President, will reassemble tomorrow at 11 A. M., at the orderly-room, Detachment 56th Regiment, to report on 164 Helmets in use with the above detachment.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 27th January 1862.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Dated 2nd December 1861.—By the Officer Commanding 14th Regiment N. I., appointing Lieut. Keays, to Act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the Regiment during Lieut. Fraser's, absence on leave to New Zealand or until further orders.

Dated 31st December 1861.—By Colonel Forbes, C.B., directing Captain Farquharson to assume Command of the 3rd Regt. L. C., from the 1st January 1862, until the arrival of Major Graves.

Dated 7th January 1862.—By the Officer Commanding at Mhow, appointing Lieut. T. H. Sangster, Acting Quarter Master and Interpreter H. M.'s 4th Rifles, N. I., in addition to his own duties to act as Interpreter to H. M.'s 9th Regt. N. I., there being no officer available for the appointment in that Corps.

Infantry Cadet G. Simpson, recently arrived from England, is attached to do duty for a period of six months with the 1st European Regt. (Fusiliers) and directed to join.

The undermentioned Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers have passed the colloqual examination in Hindustanee :—

Lieuts. B. O. Seton, and C. F. Baldwin, Engineers, 22nd January 1862.

Serjeants D. Tait, E. Bennett, 2nd Corporal J. Whelan, and J. Parker, Sappers and Miners, 22nd January 1862.

Private Ali Mahomed Khan is transferred from the 27th Regt. N. I., or 1st Belooch Battalion to the 29th Regt. N. I., or 2nd Belooch Battalion.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery.—Captain R. A. Morse, from 1st February to 16th March 1862, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. B. H. Pottinger, and 1st Regt. L. C. (Lancers), Captain Brevet Major E. A. Hardy, Commandant 4th Sind Horse, for sixty days, from date of departure on privilege leave.

6th Regiment N. I.—Captain H. T. Briggs, from 1st to 28th February 1862, in extension ro remain at Bombay, on private affairs.

1st Grenadier Regiment N. I.—Lieut. H. M. Fullerton, from 26th January to 28th February 1862, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate, to Europe.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon H. P. Lawrence, from 23rd to 31st January 1862, to proceed to Bombay, on medical certificate.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BOMBAY.

DEATH—

On the 27th instant, on board the *Gosforth*, in Bombay harbour, Edward Newman Coombe, Esq., Assistant Agra and U. S. Bank, aged 32.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for KURRACHEE AND SIND, per Steamer "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," will be closed THIS DAY, the 29th instant at 11 o'clock A. M.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1862.

To SUEZ AND ENGLAND		To GALLE AND CHINA.	
February	12th, 27th.	February	14th, 1st.
March	12th, 27th.	March	14th, 29th
April	12th, 27th.	April............	14th, 29th
May	12th, 24th.	May	14th, 29th
June	12th, 27th.	June	14th, 29th
July	12th, 27th.	July	14th, 29th
August	12th, 27th.	August	14th, 29th
September	12th, 27th.	September............	14th, 29th
October	12th, 27th.	October	14th, 29th
November	12th, 27th.	November............	14th, 29th
December	12th, 27th.	December	14th, 29th

CALENDAR—JANUARY 1862.

New Moon......................Thursday 30d. 7h. 40.8m. A. M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	High Water at Bombay. Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	28		6 37	5 50	0 3	10 29	Date 24th Jan. Time—7h. 59m. 3s.
Wed	29	[1.	6 36	5 50	10 50	11 14	
Thur.	30	Martyrdom of King Charles	6 36	5 51	11 31	11 52	
Fri.	31		6 36	5 52	12 10	—	
Sat.	1		6 36	5 52	10 28	0 48	
Sun.	2	4th Sunday after Epiphany	6 35	5 53	1 3	1 19	
Mon.	3	—Purification of V. Mary.	6 35	5 53	1 28	1 51	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Tuesday, 28th.—Sir Francis Drake died, 1595.—Battle of Aliwal, 1846.

Wednesday, 29th.—The first English Newspaper published at Calcutta, 1780.—George III. died, 1820.—First Reformed Parliament, 1833.

Thursday, 30th.—Mungo Park's second voyage, 1804.

Friday, 31st.—Cape Horn first doubled 1616.—Mutiny at Vellore, 1807.

Saturday, 1st.—Battle of Mortimer's Cross, 1461.

Sunday, 2nd.—Battle of the Yorkish, 1461.

Monday 3rd.—Capture of Monte Video, 1807.—East India Railway opened, 1855.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Offices on the 28th January 1862.

3261 Nowrojee Jamajee.
3160 Shapoorjee Cowasjee.
3428 Canjee Goculdass.
3435 Survotundass.
3323 S. Brown.
3357 J. E. Scott Jockey steamer.
3430 Bhugwandass Numchadass.

THE Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1862.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ENGLAND	3 Jan.	CEYLON	12 Jan.
FRANCE	5 Jan.	CHINA	31 Dec.
MALTA	7 Jan.	SINGAPORE	6 Jan.
ALEXANDRIA............	8 Jan.	PENANG	7 Jan.
SUEZ	13 Jan.	CALCUTTA	18 Jan.
ADEN	20 Jan.	MADRAS	23 Jan.
MAURITIUS	6 Jan.	N. W. PROVINCES......	23 Jan.
CAPE	10 Dec.	SCINDE—KURRACHEE	24 Jan.
AUSTRALIA............	24 Dec.	PUNJAUB............	15 Jan.
BANGALORE	24 Jan.	RANGOON	25 Dec.

WE received yesterday papers from Madras and the North-West Provinces of the 23rd instant, from Bangalore of the 24th, and Poona of Monday last.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CORRECTIONS IN COMMERCIAL NEWS.

MADRAS, 28*th January* 5 P. M.

India five per cent loan one hundred and three and three quarters.

Shellac brisk, seven hundred chests sold, average five shillings advance.

The mail steamer *Bengal*, from Galle, sailed for Suez yesterday.

The steamer *Simla*, from Suez, anchored at Madras yesterday at 1-55 P. M.

SIX DAYS' LATER NEWS.

(Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, *Ninth January.*

American News to twenty-eighth December.

The Federal Government has surrendered the Commissioners.

They are expected to arrive in England by the next mail.

We have also been favoured with the following :—

ALEXANDRIA, *Eighth January.*

Southern Commissioners given up to Lord Lyons.

Americans concede to English demands.

Compta Cotton sold to arrive at eight pence.

Cotton advanced one penny three farthings.

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. Chief Secretary Robertson, we are informed that Government have received intelligence that a telegram was received in Alexandria by Mr. Colquhoun from Earl Russell dated the evening of the 8th instant, stating that the United States Government have agreed to deliver up the prisoners to Her Majesty's Minister.

THE mails for Kurrachee and Scinde per steamer *Governor Higginson* will be closed this day the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

NO more ships are to be built in the Government dockyard of Bombay. At last it has been discovered that vessels can be built in Europe at less expense than in Bombay. Without stopping to enquire into the cause of the curious fact, that these things can be done at a cheaper rate in Europe, where labour is so highly paid, than in India where labour is cheap, we will ask, has the builder's department, in Her Majesty's dockyard of Bombay been adequately reduced? In the contingent branch of that department, it is said, sweeping reductions have been made; but it has yet to be learned that any more has been made in what may be termed the permanent establishment. It cannot be affirmed with justice that the same strength of establishment that was necessary for both building and repairing will now be requisite for repairs alone. If it be not, then let the shears go to work at once, and let the permanent establishment be clipped to its legitimate dimensions. As the Marine department, being considered as part of the Military is, in its expenditure, under the supervision of the Military Finance Department, it is to be hoped that that body will take a note of this question, and not rest contented with the merely superficial reductions which have hitherto been effected.

AT a meeting of the Legislative Branch of the Bombay Council held yesterday in the Town Hall, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, there were present :—The Honorable H. W. Reeves, in the Chair; the Hon. W. E. Frere; His Highness the Nawab of Savanoor; the Hon. Mahadhoorow Wittul Vinchoorkur; the Hon. W. B. Tristram; the Hon. Juggonnath Sunkersett; the Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee; and the Hon. Premabhae Hemabhae; and Mr. Shaw Stewart, Officiating Secretary.

In the absence of the Honorable the Governor and President, Mr. Reeves took the chair. The proceedings of the day were opened by the Hon. Chairman stating that although there were numerous matters awaiting legislation, none were ready for the day. He hoped, however, that the work of local legislation would proceed satisfactorily as soon as bills were ready which would shortly be laid before them. At the next meeting of the Council, one or two measures would be brought forward for consideration. He would notice them now. They were as follows :—

1. A Bill for the purpose of subjecting to the Laws and Regulations of this Presidency, all lands ceded by His Highness the Guickowar for the use of our Railways passing through his dominions.

2. A Bill for repealing Regulation 3 of 1829 and Act 15 of 1857, and re-enacting in a single law, the useful provisions of those laws with the view of meeting the provisions of the Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, and securing, if possible, the important object of suppressing the production in the market of cotton in an unclean state, and checking the practice of packing cotton falsely.

3. A Bill for empowering Municipal Commissioners to expend municipal fund on dispensaries and schools and other suitable objects.

4. A Bill for the purpose of authorizing Magistrates of the Town and Island of Bombay to appropriate fines imposed and realized by them for the maintenance of reformatories. This as well as such additions as may be thought necessary, it is contemplated, to produce as an amendment to the Municipal Act.

The Chairman then said that observations might now be made by any member of the Council.

The Hon. Juggonath said that previous to the Bills being brought before the Council, there would be ample time to think and make observations on them.

Mr. Frere remarked that the Bills would be published before the next meeting. (*Rest inaudible.*)

Chairman.—I propose to adjourn the meeting to next Saturday week, the 8th February.

Mr. Frere.—At what hour?

Chairman.—According to the rules, eleven o'clock.

The Hon. Juggonnath.—I think one o'clock would suit every one.

Chairman.—Then we say one o'clock.

Messrs. Premabbae, Vinchoorkur and the Nawab not knowing what transpired at the meeting, Mr. Stewart was kind enough to explain to them, after the Council adjourned its sitting, that there were four Bills to be brought forward at the next sitting, which was to take place on the 8th.

Mr. Vinchoorkur, we learn, proceeds to the Deccan this day to be present at a wedding which takes place in his family, and will not return to Bombay before the 12th February next.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS of the 26th DEC. and 3rd JANUARY.

The P. and O. Company's steamer *Behar*, Captain G. S. Brooks, with Mails of the above dates, arrived in the harbour yesterday evening at five o'clock.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

From Southampton.—Captain Adams; Lieut. and Mrs. Chambers, and native servant; Mrs. Ward, infant, and native servant; Miss Shewell; Mr. and Mrs. E. Jessop; Mr. G. Blackwell; Mr. G. Kie; Mr. J. Morris; Mr. W. Lodge; Mr. W. Talbot; Mr. F. Broughton; Mr. E. Walsh; Mr. D. Troddon; Mr. T. Edwards; Miss Barton; Mr. and Mrs. Mennie; Capt. and Mrs. Curtis, infant, and a native servant; Assistant Surgeon Dolan; Mr. Stevens; Mrs. Coates and infant; Mr. J. T. Stockbridge, wife and infant; Mr. Keene; Commander Foulerton; Mr. W. Blake; Mrs. Curtis and child; Mr. Halcham.

From Marseilles.—Captain Heath; Major Dennis; Mr. Ardaseer; Mr. J. Tweedie; Mr. Childs; Lieut. Sedley: Mr. Egginton; Lieut. McIntosh; Captain G. A. C. Bradford; Mrs. Trimmer: Mr. Smith.

From Suez.—Lieut. Rutherford; Mr. G. Willliams.

From Mauritius.—Mr. J. Hassen.

From Sychelles Islands.—Mr. A. Fayrer.

From Aden.—Two Natives.

The *Behar* left Suez 13th January at 5 P. M., arrived at Aden 20th January at 5 P.M., left 20th January at 11-45 P. M.

Shipping at Suez.—P. and O. S. S. *Candia* and *Jeddo*; French Troop Ship *Rhone* and two Turkish Steamers.

Shipping at Aden.—H. M. I. N. Ship Mahe P. and O. Malta and Norna.

The *Behar* brings specie £254,198.

The *Behar* experienced heavy southerly gales all the way down the Red Sea.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Latest advices from New York are to the 21st December.

Lord Lyons had not then communicated his despatch to the Washington Cabinet.

Intense excitement was caused in America by the warlike preparations in England and the demands made by our Government and the popular feeling against giving up Messrs. Mason and Slidell has subsided.

Hopes of peace have been revived in England by the universal belief in America that there would be no war and that our demands if couched in moderate language would be acceded to. The tone of the New York Press is moderate.

The House of Representatives has refused to pass a resolution pledging itself to support the act of Captain Wilkes without referring it to the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Nothing of importance has occurred between the belligerent forces in America. A confederate force in Western Virginia has been defeated with the loss of 200 men.

The action of the Home Government is strongly approved in Canada and preparations for defence are being actively prosecuted.

The Queen continues to bear her loss with fortitude. Addresses of condolence are being presented to her Majesty from all parts of the country. The King of the Belgians has arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

Nearly the whole of the reinforcements for Canada have sailed. 20,000 men are in readiness to embark in the event of war.

The anti-national movement in Ireland has proved to be a dead failure.

OBITUARY.—Admiral John Hallingworth, Lt.-Gen. W. Fergusson, K.C., R.N., Maj. Gen. J. Pringle, Captain J. H. A. Lillicrap, H. M. I.N.; L. O. Edwards, late Commander H.E.I.C. S. Dowager Countess of Macclesfield, Lady Frances Knox.

The reception of the English demands in America produced intense agitation, occasioning a considerable fall in the public securities. The public mind has since become calmer, and the situation is regarded more reasonably. The House of Representatives has rejected a resolution pledging the government to support the seizure of the commissioners. Mr. Secretary Chase has expressed his confidence in a pacific solution, and Mr. Seward is reported to have signified his willingness to surrender the prisoner. At the date of the last advices, Lord Lyons was in communication with the Cabinet at Washington, but had not officially announced his instructions. A general belief prevails in America and England that war will be averted.

Warlike preparations are still proceeding with unremitting diligence in our dockyards. Nearly all the reinforcements ordered for Canada have sailed.

The Prussian government has communicated to the Cabinet at Washington its opinion that the seizure on board the Trent was illegal.

Prince Dom João of Portugal has died of typhoid fever. Great excitement prevails at Lisbon. Suspicions of a conspiracy against the royal family are entertained. The body of the late King has been ordered to be exhumed.

The Revenue Returns for the last quarter exhibit a decrease of upwards of one million, and a decrease of three millions on the year, caused chiefly by the remission of taxation.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week :—

In her Majesty's Indian Army: Lieut. J. H. A. Lillicrap, Retired List, Madras Army.

Miscellaneous: Lieut.-General Fergusson—Lieut.-Colonel Graham Henry.

Great alarm prevails in Austria in consequence of the embarrassed states of the finances of the empire.

The Prussian government has made fresh proposals for a treaty of commerce between France and the Zollverein. A ministerial crisis impending at Berlin.

A system of mildness and conciliation has been inaugurated in Warsaw. The Emperor is expected to visit the city in person.

The Chambers of Wurtemberg have abolished the Concordat concluded with Rome in 1859

The health of the Queen continues good.

The Prince of Wales, it is said, will shortly depart for the East, as originally arranged.

The Confederate Congress have passed a bill prohibiting the importation of negroes.

A terrible conflagration has occurred at Charleston. Damage estimated at 7,000,000 dollars.

An anti-slavery proclamation has been issued by the commander of a Federal expedition which has landed at Ship Island.

Deputations from the three denominations of Dissenters have waited on Earl Russell to urge their desire that the difference with America should be submitted to arbitration.

Sir Robert Clifton has been elected for Nottingham by a majority of 1391 over the Earl of Lincoln.

The French government has issued a circular warning religous institutions against the practice of receiving young children and training them as Roman Catholics without authority from their parents.

An influential committee has been formed in Ireland for carrying out a memorial to the late Lord Eglinton.

The French Court of Cessation has cancelled the judgment pronounced against Mirés and Simeon. The case will be tried again.

The Paris Bar have given a grand banquet to Berryer on the fiftieth anniversary of his enrolment in the profession.

The steamer Sir James Duke has sailed with 200 miles of submarine electric cable on board, for the Red Sea line.

The Duke of Devonshire has been elected without opposition Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

A public meeting held at Birmingham on the American question rejected a resolution, in favour of arbitration, and voted approval of the action of the Government. There were 600 persons present.

Bank and Mercantile Bills on Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, 60 days sight, 2s. 0d.; 30 days, 2s. 0½d.

Five per Cent. Rupee Paper, 98½; Ditto Five-and-a-Half, 104½.

Indian Five per Cent., 105½.

Consols for Money, 92 to 92⅛xd; Ditto, Account (Feb. 6), 92⅛xd.

Bank-rate stand at 3 per cent.

Money Market steady.

English Funds have advanced 1 per cent., owing to the prospect of peace with America.

Indian securities are generally 2 per cent higher.

Produce Markets have opened very firm. *Indigo* is held for higher prices. *Tea* firmer, but little doing. *Silk* improved. *Sugar* meets a better demand. *Rice* quiet. *Jute* steady. *Saltpetre* flat and lower. *Dyestuffs* quiet. *Shellac* has advanced; D.C. £9 10s. per cwt.

Coffee.—Plantation Ceylon, middling, 74s. 6d. good middling, 79s. to 82s. 6d.; fine middling, 83s. to 86s. per cwt. Market opens with a good demand at improved prices.

Linseed sells slowly at 61s. to 63s. for Calcutta and at 65s. to 66s. for Bombay. *Rapeseed* remains a nominal market; Guzerat 68s. per quarter, Calcutta 63s. per quarter.

Cocoa-nut Oil is held at £49 for Ceylon, and £50 for Cochin.

Cotton in Liverpool.—Middling Orleans, 12¼d. to 12⅜d.; fair Broach, 8⅜d. to 8⅞d.; fair Dhollera, 1d. to 1½d. per lb. Market very active and price still advancing.

Manchester Market.—Grey shirtings, 40-inch, 7lbs., 8s. 9d. to 9s. per price; 8½lbs. 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. Madapollams, 32-inch, 3lbs., 4s. to 4s. 3d. Mule twist, No. 40, good seconds, 14d. to 14½d. per lb. Market very firm as to price.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
(From the Times, Jan. 3.)

LIVERPOOL, *Jan.* 2.

There has been great excitement in the Cotton Market today, and the sales exceed 20,000 bales,—12,000 for speculation and for export. Prices have advanced fully a half penny per lb., and are still looking up.

COTTON.—LIVERPOOL, *Jan.* 2.—Upon the arrival of the Africa's advices there was an active demand for cotton, and although yesterday was a holiday 20,000 bales were sold at ½d. per lb. advance from Saturday's prices. The sales are :—9,500 American, 8⅜d. to 13d. 10,000 Surat, 6¼d. to 10d.; 500 Egyptian, 12½d. to 12¼d.; of which 12,000 are for speculation and export. The week's import is 5,426 bales.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Home News Office, Friday, January 3.

AMERICA.

THE AFFAIR OF THE TRENT.

This morning we have received by the Anglo-Saxon (via Portland and Londonderry) a telegram containing news from New York, to the 21st December—that is, one day later than the intelligence brought by the Africa, the details of which appear in another portion of our columns. The telegram is as follows :—

It is reported that Lord Lyons has had several informal interviews with Mr. Seward, but that no official communication on the subject of the Trent affair had passed between them.

It is rumoured that Mr. Seward sent a communication to the British Government previous to the receipt of the Europa's advices.

The belief in a pacific solution is universal.

The 'New York Herald' and 'Times' state that Messrs Mason and Slidell will be surrendered. The 'World,' however, says they will not.

The 'New York Herald' of December 17 says :—

England cannot afford to go to war with us, for the conflict, sooner or latter, would involve the loss of her West India Islands, of Canada, and the adjoining provinces, and last and most fatal of all, the loss of Ireland, her right arm in war, her granary in peace. England cannot go to war with us, for 600,000,000 dollars worth of American stock is owned by British subjects, which, in the event of hostilities, would be confiscated; and we now call upon the companies not to take it off their hands. Let its forfeiture be held over England as a weapon *in terrorem*. British subjects have 200,000,000 or 300,000,000 dollars invested in shipping and other property in the United States. All this property, together with the stocks, would be seized, amounting to 900,000,000 dollars in all. Will England incur this tremendous loss for a mere abstraction? For the purpose of intimidating us she issues a proclamation prohibiting the export of saltpetre, arms, or ammunition. We have saltpetre in the Mammoth Cave, in Kentucky, and other parts of the country, which, if properly worked, will render us independent of England; and we can manufacture arms and ammunition for ourselves. England is an artificial nation, like Venice of old, depending entirely upon her maritime commerce. Let that be struck down, and where is she? It is in our power to give it a death-blow. We can spare from our merchant marine 6000 ships for privateers. We can arm them and send them over the ocean to sweep her commerce from the face of the deep. In her present circumstances, a few months of such warfare would ruin her.

A letter from Quebec, dated Dec. 13, 1861, just received, says :—

"This is a wonderfully open season, the river (the St. Lawrence) is still clear of ice, and the snow that had fallen nearly all melted."

With regard to actual military operations in America, we learn that the Federals had gained an unimportant victory in Western Virginia, and that the Union troops had fully occupied the town of Beaufort.

The telegraphic despatch received this morning reports a few other incidents :—

A battle is reported in Missouri, in which 1300 Confederates, finding themselves surrounded by the Federal forces, surrendered, with their baggage and equipments.

Reports are current that Confederates have evacuated Galveston.

Vice-President Stephens, of the Southern Confederacy, is said to be seriously ill.

General Vile's projected Federal expedition from Beaufort has been abandoned.

12,000lbs. of Sea Island cotton have arrived at New York from Beaufort; 400,000lbs. more are reported ready to be shipped.

A treaty between America and Mexico is reported to have been subjected in Congress, by which the Federal government agrees to pay Mexico 11,000,000 dollars to satisfy the British and French claims.

Mexico is to grant America commercial privileges, and permission to transport troops across the Mexico territory.

The 'Moniteur' of yesterday publishes an account, of the emperor's reception of the diplomatic, legislative, and clerical bodies on New Year's Day. The full account, nowever, adds nothing of the least political significance to the telegraphic version which we have given in a previous column. To the Corps Legislatif, the emperor merely said that be hoped they would see in modifications lately introduced into the constitution a fresh proof of his entire confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the deputies.

On the 1st of January General Wrongel, in the name of the Prussian army, presented at Berlin the customary congratulations to the king. His majesty, in reply, said :—"I am convinced that the army knows what sentiments I entertain towards it. Prussia can calmly behold whatever events may arise from the state of things in non-European countries, because her army stands ready, firm, and armed." In replying to the congratulations of the ministers his majesty mentioned the heavy losses which the royal house had to lament, and said :—"The past year has been marked by many sad events. The year now commencing has likewise a serious aspect, because the state of things in Germany, in Europe, and in fact in the whole world, presents ventualities the possible development of which renders it our duty to be prepared and to stand united together, and this shall certainly be done."

On New Year's Day the French officers in Rome were presented to the Pope by General Goyon, who offered his Holiness the customary congratulaions, and expressed the devotion felt by those under his command to the Papal throne. The Pope thanked the French commander for his expression of devotion, and uttered a hope that the presence of the French soldiers in Rome would not permit any act to be attempted against religion or the State. The Pope concluded by bestowing the apostolic benediction upon the Emperor of the French, the Imperial family, and the whole French army. Despite this interchange of enthusiastic sentiment it does not seem however, as if the Pope's advisers were quite so warmly affected towards their defendersy. Indeed, Cardinal Antonelli seems inclined, if we may believe a Roman telegram, to find a quarrel somehow with the French protectors of the Papacy. He strongly opposes the occupation by the French troops of the town of Alatri, and has declared that if General Goyon wishes to occupy that place he must do so by force, as the Papal government will never give its consent to the occupation.

Rumours from Pesth speak of concessions to Hungary having been resolved upon at a council of the Austrian

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cabinet in Vienna, presided over by the emperor—concessions which would tend to diminish the basis of the difference between the government and the Hungarian ination.

ONE DAY'S LATER NEWS.

(From the Express, Jan. 3.)

The North German Lloyd's steamer Hansa, from New York, on the 21st ult., arrived this morning at Southampton. She brings 72 passengers, 209,000 dols. for England, and 50,000 dols. for France.

The latest despatches received from Washington all agree in stating that Lord Lyons has not yet presented any official demands to Mr. Seward on the Trent question.

The *New York Times* and *Herald* both state that Messrs. Mason and Slidell will be delivered up to England.

The *New York World* states that the general impression in Washington is that the matter will be amicably settled and adds :—"There are signs which indicate that the subject will be referred to the arbitrament of all maritime nations, but Messrs. Mason and Slidell, will not be surrendered under any circumstances. There still exists a feverish under-current of popular feeling on the question, but nothing decisive can be ascertained whether Lord Lyons has made any demands or what the demands are. A strong impression prevails that the matter will not lead to war."

It is reported that among the papers transmitted to the Senate on Mexican affairs there is the project of a treaty between America and Mexico, which provides that the Federal government shall pay 11,000,000 dollars to Mexico, to be applied to the satisfaction of the English and French claims, in return for the grant to America of commercial privileges and the right of transit across Mexican territory for troops and munitions of war. It is thought that the Senate will confirm this treaty. No mention is made of a settlement of the Spanish claims.

It is stated in Knight's circular that the cotton from Beaufort will be sold at public auction, and that the quantity from that city can only be very limited.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The question of peace or war is still in suspense. The intelligence received from America since our last throws no light on the probable action of the government, but, in so far as it indicates the current of public opinion, may be considered favourable to peace.

The first telegram that reached us after the arrival of the Europa, conveying Earl Russell's despatches to Lord Lyons, contained two statements which were inconsistent with each other, and one which was untrue. They were to the effect that the Cabinet was deliberating with coolness and moderation upon the demands of England, but that their minds were made up, whatever might be the consequences, not to surrender Slidell and Mason; while the populace outside were described as being thrown into a state of intense excitement, the bankers and merchants meditating the suspension of specie payments, and the newspapers and the rabble shouting out defiance against England. The latter part of this telegram was accurate enough. Nothing could exceed the frenzy and violence of the people of New York, upon learning that the British Government demanded satisfaction. The former part of the telegram was purely an invention. The Cabinet could not have been sitting in deliberation on the demands of England, seeing that, at that time, the demands of England had not been laid before them: nor could they, in any case, have been deliberating with coolness and moderation, if they had already made up their minds. Strangely enough, the general impression made by these loose and irresponsible reports was unfavourable. Even in the political clubs, the possibility of peace began to be seriously doubted. But in the midst of these misgivings, the wiser money market remained firm.

The next day came another telegram. This was more specific and authentic. The intelligence by this arrival brought down the dates to the 20th of December at New York, five days after the Europa had reached Halifax. There were, therefore, four clear days' intelligence to report. In this brief interval, the temper of the public mind had undergone a marvellous change. The hectoring about English bluster had suddenly calmed down into a tone of tolerable quiet and rational discussion. The journalist who, at the bare thought of giving up Slidell and Mason, were ready a few days before to set the Atlantic on fire, now thought that the proposition might be entertained upon very peremptorily and that there would be nothing derogatory in making reparation if it could be shown that the United States were really in the wrong, although up to this time it was held as an incontrovertible fact that the United States were altogether in the right. It was evident that the wind had shifted, and was now setting as nearly as possible in the opposite quarter to that from which it had been blowing so fiercely ever since the beginning of the transaction. Even the Legislature was affected by the sudden alteration, and the House of Representatives practically recanted, by a large majority, the vote of thanks they had recently passed to Captain Wilkes. These suggessive particulars look well. If they do not justify a confident anticipation tqat the difference will be amicably settled, they certainly lend no support to a contrary assumption. The people seem to recognise very serously the tremendous risk of embarking in a war with England, at a moment when their utmost resources are strained to maintain a war with the Southern States. They never saw this till they were brought face to face with the danger, by the attitude of England. They did not believe that England would ever make a *casus belli* out of the affair of the Trent; and therefore, they thought it quite safe to attempt to bully her in a half jocose, vapouring, impudent, and mendacious manner. But all of a sudden they find that we not only make it a *casus belli*, but that our preparations are completed at all points for an immediate declaration of war. The startling and unexpected discovery has "opened their eyes to a sense of their situation." We confessed we are not at all surprised at the effect it has had upon them. It is nothing more than we have anticipated all throughout.

The government has not yet committed itself one way or the other. In that circumstance, also, we discern a hopeful symptom. Mr. Lincoln is perfectly at liberty to allow himself to be guided by common sense and international law. Even the apprehension that the sovereign people would overawe his decision is at an end. The people, "recoiling from the sound themselves have made, no longer obstruct the free action of the executive. Thus left to the exercise of his dispassionate judgment, it is difficult to believe that he will not endeavour to avert a war which would bring down incalculable calamities on the Northern States, and determine at once, and for ever, the independence of the Southern Confederation. He is amply justified by surrounding circumstances in acceding to our demand. The great Powers of Europe have advised him to do so and there can be no dishonour in following their counsel; his own democracy shrinks from the responsibility of quarrelling with England; and his Treasury is empty. Here are reasons more than enough to justify him in the eyes of all the world, including even New York.

Lord Lyons had not officially laid his demands before the government at Washington on the 20th December; but he had unofficially communicated the nature of his instructions to Mr. Seward on the 19th. It is possible that the President might consider it desirable to forestall the requisition of the English Minister, escaping by that means the necessity of submitting to it, in which case, a mail or two may bring us the final issue. But whatever course the negotiation may take, we shall be in possession of the result within a week or ten days from the present date.

The Christmas of 1861 may stand out in history for the political blessings it has inaugurated, if the reports which come to us from Hungary and Poland may be relied upon. It appears that the Emperor of Austria, whose finances are in so disordered a condition that a reduction of the army is at last, seriously talked about has relieved the Hungarians from the constitution against which they have been maintaining so gallant a struggle. This is a great step towards justice and reconciliation. It is by measures such as these that Austria may establish her empire without the cost of soldiers, and consolidate her possessions without making war upon her people. A similar piece of intelligence came from Warsaw, where conciliation is the rallying cry of the government, and where a generous and warm-hearted people have already shown their readiness to meet the wise toleration of the government half way. It is said that the Emperor is about to visit Warsaw: and if he be sincere in his intentions, he will have averted a revolution, and postponed Polish independence to an indefinite period.

In Italy the question of Rome continues to be the foremost topic of discussion; but nothing is done. The French government have urged upon the Pope the propriety of requesting the ex-King of Naples to remove his residence to some neutral place, where his presence would not be a source of disquietude, but Cardinal Antonelli has haughtily rejected the advice of the Power by whose sufferance he and the Pope are permitted to hold Rome. The new year, however, opens auspiciously. Garibaldi was expected in Turin on New Year's Day; and it is believed that he has not left Caprera without a programme of action in his pocket.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

ARRIVAL AT WASHINGTON OF THE DEMANDS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The mail steamship Africa, which left New York on the 20th of December, arrived at Queenstown on the 1st of January; and on the same day the substance of the intelligence brought by her was known in London. That intelligence, although not as yet decisive with respect to the great question of peace or war, is highly important in consequence of the definite information it contains as to the course of events in the Federal States after the serious character of the situation was thoroughly understood by the American public. It will be remembered that the official despatches for Lord Lyons were sent by the Europa. We now know that the mails of the Europe were delivered at New York on the 18th of December, and that the Queen's messenger delivered his despatches to Lord Lyons on the same night. As we have said, the Africa did not leave New York till the 20th, having been detained for two days by Lord Lyons, who doubtless hoped to be able to forward important advices from Washington. Accordingly the Africa's news, which we have now to lay before our readers, reports the state of American opinion at a time when the journals were fully acquainted with the facts of the case and were able to discuss its serious issues. The English news which had by that time been received in New York, was dated to the 6th of December; and had thus communicated not only the deplomatic requirements of the British Government, but also the state of public opinion in this country, the quickened activity in our arsenals and dockyards, the chartering of ships for large reinforcements for Canada, and the Queen's proclamation against the exports of the materials of war.

We learn that the Europa arrived at Halifax on Saturday, the 15th December. A very full summary of the opinions of the English press on the affair of the Trent, and the important decision of the British Government, as well as the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, was telegraphed to New York and Washington, where the news was received on Sunday afternoon. No journals was published on Sunday; but the nature of the news gained currency through private circles, and caused intense excitement, the more so as the previous advices had led the public to believe (although it is hard to see how they could do so) that there would be no difficulty with England on this question.

A full telegraphic summary was published in the American journals of Monday, the 16th of December, and the Mason and Slidell case became the absorbing topic of the day. The press and the public generally seemed to deprecate war with England, and to cling to a vague idea that the matter would be settled by some diplomatic arrangement. Unanimity, at first, however, appeared to prevail among the press and public upon the most important part of the question—namely, the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell; and the universal opinion was that the "national honour" of the country could never permit the surrender of the prisoner under any circumstances whatever.

On the following day, December 17, the feeling universally was much calmer and quieter throughout all circles at New York and Washington, and the general opinion was that war would certainly not ensue; the idea of giving up Messrs. Mason and Slidell was even discussed, and its probability entertained, the argument being, that if the Federal government was in the wrong in taking these men, there could be no disgrace in surrendering them; and if they were right, the question might be discussed or settled by arbitration. A startling rumour that the Federal government had forbidden the export of specie gained credence in New York for some time on the afternoon of December 17, but it was soon ascertained that such a thought had never occurred to the Washington cabinet.

The Europa reached Boston late on the afternoon of December 17, having been 40 hours from Halifax to Boston against strong head winds. It was then announced that within 30 minutes after the Europa touched at Halifax the British steam sloop-of-war Rinaldo got up steam, and left, in pursuance of some orders, it was supposed, brought by the Queen's messenger, to communicate with the admiral of the British North American squadron.

On the morning of Dec. 18—by which time the contents of the Europa's mails had been thoroughly scrutinised—the tone of the New York journals was materially changed on the Trent question. The subject was discussed with a much greater degree of moderation than had previously been observed. Whether through chance or any other cause, none of them contained any despatches from Washington of the question; but in the course of afternoon news from England to Dec. 6 was telegraphed from Portland, and the announcement of the formidable warlike progress being made in Great Britain again created great excitement and affected the money market injuriously.

The following despatch from Washington was published in the 'New York Times' of the 19th of December:—"A cabinet was held to-day, at which the English question was discussed—of course informally, as the nature of the despatches brought by the royal messenger had not been divulged. There was but one sentiment prevalent, and that was that quarrel with England must be permitted to interfere at this moment to stay the reduction of the Southern rebels. The government is probably satisfied that the clamour for a war with England originates with and is propagated by sympathisers with the Southern rebellion. It knows that nothing would so gratify the rebels, would so restore their vanishing confidence, and reinvigorate them to redoubled efforts at defence, as the news that England is permitted to come to their rescue. It believes it has no right to give new life to the rebellion by entering upon another and vaster quarrel, which would at the same time increase tenfold the burdens upon the people of the North, and it naturally hesitates to adopt a policy which would carry joy to every traitor in the country, and weigh down to poverty the loyal and law-observing citizens. But, whether these or other considerations govern in the matter, I have the best authority for saying the demands of England will be met in a spirit of conciliation, which will at once refute the calumny that Mr. Seward or any other member of the cabinet has been eager to poovoke a foreign war. The intelligence received by the Jura, that the despatches with which Slidell and Mason were instrusted reached England notwithstanding their arrest, renders the question as to the disposition of the persons of the rebel envoys one of secondary moment and a most inadequate one on which to base a great international struggle. It will be borne in mind that the administration is still uncommitted on the Trent business. The subject was not mentioned in the President's Message; and the language of Secretary Welles, in his report, and his letter to Captain Wilkes, are rather professional and personal than diplomatic, and in no degree bind the State department. Of one thing the public may rest assured, the subject will not be settled without an important curtailment of the English pretensions to enforce a right of search, which she finds it so unpalatable to concede to other Powers."

The 'New York Tribune' of the same date—the 19th—published the following:—"Captain Seymour [Queen's messenger] and Mr. Adams's messenger arrived about midnight in consequence of a delay caused by a railway accident. Nothing can, of course, be known of the despatches till to-morrow, when the President will send a message to the Senate on the subject of our relations with Great Britain, which will be considered in executive session. A rumour is afloat that the government has decided to return Messrs. Mason and Slidell; but we are satisfied, after inquiry, that it is untrue. The question would not be decided in advance of the receipt of Mr. Adam's despatches, and there has been no cabinet meeting since yesterday. The Africa will carry to England a despatch from Lord Lyons, containing little more than the intelligence that he had received and delivered to the American government his instructions from the Foreign-office."

The above despatches, it will be seen, refer to the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell as a distinct possibility.

Following chronologically the course of events, we come to the proceedings of Congress on the 19th. On that day Mr. Vallandigham (Opposition, Ohio) introduced a preamble and resolution :—

Whereas, the Secretary of the Navy has reported to this House that Captain Charles Wilkes, in command of the San Jancinto, an armed public vessel of the United States, did, on the 8th of November, 1861, on the high seas intercept the Trent, a British mail steamer and forcibly remove therefrom Messrs. James M. Mason and John Slidell, disloyal citizens, leading conspirators, rebel enemies, and dangerous men, who, with their suite, were on their way to Europe to promote the cause of the insurrection, claiming to be the ambassadors from the seceded Confederate States; and,

Whereas, the Secretary of the Navy has further reported to this House that the prompt and desisive action of Captain Wilkes on this occasion merited and received the emphatic approval of the department, and, moreover, in a public letter has thanked Captain Wilkes for the act; and,

Whereas, this House on the first day of the session did propose to tender the thanks of Congress to Captain Wilkes for his brave, adroit, and patriotic conduct in the arrest of the traitors Messrs. Mason and Slidell; and

Whereas, on the same day this House did request the President to confine the said James M. Mason and John Slidell in the cells of convicted felons until certain military officers of the United States, captured and held by the so-called Confederate States, should be treated as prisoners of war;

Therefore be it resolved, as the sense of this House, that it is the duty of the President to now firmly maintain the stand thus taken, approving and adopting the act of Captain Wilkes, in spite of any menace or demand of the British Government; and that this House pledges its full support to him in upholding now the honour and vindicating the courage of the government and people of the United States against a foreign Power.

Mr. Vallandigham moved the previous question. They had heard, he said, the first growl of the British Lion: it remained to be seen who would be cowed. Mr. Fenton (Republican, New York) hoped the resolution would be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs Mr. Vallandigham remarked that a former resolution approbatory of Capt. Wilkes was passed without being so referred: he (Mr. Vallandigham) had offered this resolution in good faith and would stand by it. The House, however, refused to second the demand for the previous question. Mr. Fenton again moved that the preamble and resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. This motion was agreed to by yeas 109, nays 16.

While the above discussion was going forward, we are assured that a general "impression" prevailed among the best informed circles of New York that the Washington cabinet would surrender Messrs. Mason and Slidell if the demand of England were couched in such terms that it might be complied with without hurting the susceptibilities and wounding the national honour of one great nation in its intercourse with another.

On the 20th December—the furthest date, as already mentioned, to which the news just brought by the Africa extends—we learn that at a bank meeting Mr. Secretary Chase, after expressing an opinion that by January the Federal naval and military operations would give decisive results, stated his belief that the British question was capable of and would have a specific solution. The latest advices received that day from Washington reported that Lord Lyons had not yet delivered any official despatches to the Federal government. The fact that at the Presidents's last levée neither the English, French, nor Prussian minister had been present was exciting some remark.

Recurring to the first effect of the Europa's advices on the New York stock and money market on December 16, we find that effect described as "startling." There was a general fall of about 3 per cent. in the stock market, and a depreciation in several instances of from 5 to 6 per cent. Western shares fell from 3 to 5 per cent. Sterling exchange rose to $110\frac{1}{2}$ to 111.

The 'New York Herald,' in edition of December 17, in a characteristic article on England, argued that there was probably 600,000,000 dols. worth of property of various kinds—stocks, bonds, real estate, merchandise, &c.—belonging to British and French subjects; and, in case of war with England and France, the 'Herald' urged the government to appropriate the whole of the property of private individuals, and also recommended the government to prohibit immediately the further export of breadstuffs to Europe.

The Bank statement of December 16 showed an unexpected large decrease in specie, the decrease amounting to nearly three millions, without any specie shipments to Europe. A suspension of specie payment by the Boston, New York, and Philadelphia banks was considered certain, but, contrary to expectation, at a meeting of the banks in New York on December the 16th it was resolved not to suspend specie payment. The following resolutions were passed unanimously :

Whereas, the public mind has become unduly agiatated in regard to the financial course to be pursued by the banks and the United States government, which has led to a premature discussion of a suspension of specie payment ; and,

Whereas, an examination into the condition of the specie of the country has resulted in the belief that we now hold 80,000,000 dollars of bullion more than we held a year ago, of which a fair proportion is in the banks; and,

Whereas, the exports of cereals and provisions have so far exceeded those of former years that, notwithstanding the loss of the cotton crop, our exports far exceed our importations, and there is no demand for foreign exchange to warrant considerable shipments of coins; and,

Whereas, the pending difference with Great Britain will probably prove to be capable of a diplomatic solution through the ordinary channels, or by arbitration, and fears on this score are premature and groundless; and,

Whereas, there is nothing in the position of the loans to the Government to cause uneasiness, and the entire arrears due upon them from the Banks of this city (a considerable part of which is to be reimbursed) do not exceed 21,500,000dols., provided the secretary in his draughts therefore will consul their wishes, which may be excepted from him from motives of interest and policy, as well as from his promises; and,

Whereas, independently of all these considerations, it is not only unbecoming, but had faith, for fiduciary agents to refuse the just demands of depositors, unless for clear cause and manifest necessity, and nothing but an entire want to public confidence, or great national considerations, rendering it impossible to comply with all engagements, can ever justify such refusal; therefore be it

Resolved, that the New York banks with assurances from the representatives of banks in Boston and Philadelphia of their co-operation, see no reasonable justification or necessity for a suspension of specie payments, under the existing state of their relations with the banks of this country, the United States' government and Europe.

Relying, therefore, confidently on the harmonious action of the government, on the continued confidence of their depositors, and on the patriotism of the people they will maintain specie payments.

The 62nd and 63rd regiments were under orders at Halifax for Canada. The Canadian journals just received show that the warlike feeling in that colony runs very high. Canada approves cordially of the action of the home Government.

EAST INDIA AND COLONIAL.

Capt. D. A. M'Neill, 15th Madras Native Infantry, and Surgeon J. E. Batho, Bombay Medical Service, have been permitted to retire from the service.

ROYAL AND INDIAN ENGINEERS.

The following circular, just issued from the India-office, has created some sensation, as it proves that at any rate, so far as the Indian Engineers are concerned, they are to participate in the privileges hitherto enjoyed by the Royal Engineers, and that the permission to exchange is not to become a dead letter, although all the difficulties have not at present been surmounted :—

INDIA-OFFICE, *December* 31, 1861.

Sir—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to transmit to you a copy of a Circular Memorandum, regarding the appointment of an instructor of fortification and an assistant-instructor in surveying and sketching, at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

It is understood that the emoluments of these appointments consist of an allowance of 7s. 6d. and 5s. a day, respectively, in addition to Royal Engineer's "regimental pay" and servant's allowance." Candidates may obtain precise information from Lieutenant-Colonel Yorke, R. E.

Should you be desirous of becoming a candidate, and be selected for one of these appointments, you can only retain it during your furlough, unless, under the rules lately established, you shall have effected an exchange with an officer of the Royal Engineers willing to serve in India—I am, &c.,

(Signed) G. E. COCHRANE.

(Circular Memorandum.)

HORSE GUARDS, *December* 19, 1861.

His royal highness the general commanding-in-chief having notified to this office that there will be, on the 1st of January next, vacancies at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, for an instructor of fortification, and an assistant-instructor in surveying and sketching, it is requested that officers of the corps, who may wish to become candidates for these appointments, will forward their applications, as early as possible, to Colonel F. A. Yorke, R. E., the inspector of studies, through the deputy adjutant-general, Royal Engineers. It is desirable that the officers to fill these appointments should be of the rank of second captain or lieutenant, high on the list of that rank.

(Signed) FRED. G. CHAPMAN,
Colonel, Deputy Adjutant-General, Royal Engineers.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Vet. Surgeon F. F. S. Constant.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE GRANTED.

Lieut. M. Merriman .... Engineers 6 mo.
Conductor E. Nue ....

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Lieut. J. E. A. Mackintosh ... 3rd Europeans.

PROMOTIONS IN HER MAJESEY'S INDIAN ARMY.

Capt. Charles Terrington Aitchison, Bombay Infantry, to be Major in the Army.

Capt. James Alphonse Collier, Bombay Infantry, to be Major in the Army.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIP.	AT
Jan. 2	Caribou	Kinsale.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	FROM
Dec. 28	Childwickbury	Gravesend.
,, 31	Euphrates	Liverpool.
,, 31	John Linn	Do.

LATEST ADVICES FROM INDIA.

CALCUTTA	Nov. 23	Received via Marseilles Dec. 30.
MADRAS	,, 28	
BOMBAY	,, 27	
BURMAH	,, 16	Received via Southampton. Jan. 2.
CHINA	,, 15	
CEYLON	,, 30	

Local News.

THE Annual meeting of the Tract and Book Society is to be held today at 5 P. M. in the Durbar room of the Town-Hall. The public are invited to attend.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—A Lecture will be delivered in the Town Hall on Friday the 31st instant at 8 o'clock.

Subject Astronomy.
Lecturer Dr. R. Sinclair.

PROGRAMME of Music to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor, on the Esplanade, this evening :—

MARCH
OVERTURE, "Nachtlager in Granada"...*Kreutzer.*
WALTZ, "Geistes Schwingen"............*Lanner.*
SELECTION, (op) "Fra Diavolo" ....*Auber.*
TERZETTI, (op) "Lucrezia Borgia" ......*Donizetti.*
QUADRILLE, "Caledonian" ....*Julien.*
GALOP, "Enz Flossen"......................*Kuhner.*

THE P. and O. Co's steamer *China*, Captain R. Curling, which leaves our harbour this day at 9 A. M. for China, &c. carries on board $1092\frac{1}{2}$ chests of Malwa opium and the following passengers :—

For Galle.—One prisoner and two constables.
For Madras.—Mr. James Kinner.
For Calcutta.—Mr. P. R. Harper.
For Singapore.—Two Natives.
For Hongkong.—Dr. Sexton.

AN accident occurred at the Church Gate yesterday which might have proved fatal to the sentry on duty there. While he was on his beat, a carriage drawn by two furious horses, not under control of the driver, approached his post so closely as to knock him aside and shake the musket out of his hand. He escaped without any serious injury, his bayonet being much bent. The shaft which he had just avoided made a deep impression in the wall of the Ramparts.

BOMBAY THEATRE.—Our readers will have observed Mr. Bury's announcement of the re-opening of this Theatre tomorrow night. The satisfactory manner in which this gentleman's last performances were managed should give confidence in the coming ones, which we are glad to see have the patronage of the Honorable W. E. Frere. We wish Mr. Bury success in his efforts to establish regular Dramatic representations in this city, and we are hopeful of his ultimate success if he will continue to make them worthy of the support of the public.

ANOTHER CORRECTION.—The roads were not watered for some days in consequence of the Vehar main being closed for the purpose of replacing a four inch sluice valve (not a burst pipe) that had been blown out of the main near Byculla, which accident may fairly be attributed, (so we are informed) to the want of caution observed in opening and closing the Hydrants and cleansing cocks by parties lately employed in flushing the Sewers. And as this work was done entirely by command and under the immediate supervision of the Municipal Commissioners, no one need wonder at their anxiety to have such a serious injury repaired as speedily as possible, for which special laudation, as usual, appears to be claimed deserved or not.—*Correspondent.*

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN $132\frac{1}{2}$ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, for 9 days ending 12*th Jan.* 1861

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 12,834.

Amount	Rs.	5,614	2	3
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	1,983	1	10
Total...	Rs.	7,597	4	1

Corresponding Week last year. Open Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 4,432.

Amount	Rs.	2,882	10	7
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	500	6	5
Total...	Rs.	3,363	1	0

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

A Court Martial assembled on board *H. M.'s S. Ajdaha* on Tuesday 21st January, for the trial of *Commander Hopkins of H. M.'s S. Dalhousie.*

Mr. R. B. Barton was for the defendant.

The Court was composed as follows :—President Captain J. Frushard. Members, Captains Young and Fraser and Lieutenants Chitty and Walker.

Officiating Judge Advocate, Lieutenant Ferguson.

The Court assembled by order of the Commander-in-Chief-IndianNavy, and have sat ever day since the 27th instant (except Sunday.)

The oaths having been administered to the Members of the Court, the Judge Advocate proceeded to read the charges brought by Assistant Surgeon Boustead, against Commander Hopkins of H. M.'s. S. *Dalhousie*, they were very long and are as follows :—

For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and discipline in having publicly in the presence of numerous officers (strangers and passengers) knowingly and wilfully made several false statements with reference to subjects contained in charges No. 1, 4, 5, and 8. And for having (cast highly offensive and unjustifiable imputations upon Assistant Surgeon Robinson Boustead, as contained in charges Nos. 1—4—5 and 7. And for having, on numerous occasions used a highly repugnant and offensive manner of address coupled with gesticulations of a threatening or opprobrious nature.

The same being a breach of the artiles of war, and subversive of good order and discipline.

First charge.—For having on board H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, I. N., whilst stationed in Bombay harbour on or about the eleventh day of February 1860, when at muster, and in the presence of the whole of the ship's officers and crew, deliberately made a false statement, and repeating it, to the effect that a patient named Slater, then under the medical treatment of Assistant-Surgeon R. Boustead, of H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, I. N., had been on the sick list above two months; and that he the patient, was getting no better under the treatment of Assistant Surgeon R. Boustead: the same being false and highly derogatory and injurious to the professional and private character of Assistant Surgeon R. Boustead as one of Her Majesty's duly qualified commissioned medical officers, and tending greatly to deteriorate the confidence of the officers and crew of the said vessel in their medical officer.

Second charge.—For having, in the presence of the said officers and crew of H. M's steamer *Dalhousie*, I. N., and on the same occasion as the first, charge used most offensive and unusual manner of address coupled with threatening or opprobrious gesticulations, to Assistant Surgeon R. Boustead, telling him Assistant Surgeon R. Boustead, "to hold his tongue: he, Commander Hopkins, did not want to argue with him," or words to that effect. This opprobrious mode of address and manner was used on the occasion of assistant surgeon R. Boustead having respectfully saluted and informed Commander Hopkins that the patient Slater had been but eleven days on the sick list. The same being hurtful to the feelings and derogatory to the dignity and character of assistant surgeon R. Boustead as a commissioned officer.

Third Charge.—For having on board H. M.'s I. N. steamer *Dalhousie*, when at anchor in the harbour of Point de Galle, on or about five o'clock of the evening of the 25th day of February, 1860, refused to listen to a complaint that assistant surgeon R. Boustead had to make regarding an insult he, assistant surgeon R Boustead, had received by a non-commissioned officer belonging to H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, I. N.

Fourth charge.—For having made a false statement on the occasion of assistant surgeon R. Boustead having attemped to make the above complaint, contained in charge third, by stating that assistant surgeon R. Boustead had been skylarking with the said non-commissioned officer on the poop of the said vessel (*Dalhousie*); and on assistant surgeon R. Boustead repudiating so serious a charge he, Commander Hopkins, repeated the false statement; adding further that he, Commander Hopkins, saw assistant surgeon Boustead skylarking on the poop with the said non-Commissioned officer the very evening before—" and that by so doing, and allowing such liberties to be taken with him, he, assistant surgeon Boustead, had laid himself open to insult, and in consequence he, Commander Hopkins, would not listen to assistant surgeon Boustead's complaints, or words to that effect. The same being excessively degrading to the character and dignity, and hurtful to the feelings, of assistant surgeon Boustead as one of Her Majesty's commissioned officers."

Fifth charge.—For having on board H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, I. N., at sea, on or about the morning of the 28th day of February, 1860, deliberately and wilfully made a fale statement in the presence of numerous officers, passengers, and others, by saying, "Here men die on board my ship without ever having been seen by the doctor or apothecary of the ship," or words to that effect, the same being utterly false and most seriously prejudicial, injurious, and degrading to assistant surgeon Boustead's professional and private character as one of Her Majesty's commissioned medical officers and assistant surgeon in charge of the *Dalhousie* and troops under the command of Major Richards, 3rd Regiment N. I.

Sixth charge.—For having during the same interview as stated in charge fifth, used a most unusual and highly offensive manner of address, coupled with threatening or opprobrious gestures, to assistant surgeon Robinson Boustead when conversing with that officer on official duty and in the presence of many officers (passengers and strangers); the same being excessively degrading to assistant surgeon R. Boustead as a commissioned officer in Her Majesty's service.

Seventh charge.—For having on board H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, I. N., on or about the afternoon of the 28th day February, 1860, called assistant surgeon R. Boustead on the poop of that vessel, and in the presence of his executive officer, Mr. William McGaa, and numerous other officers; and did then and there deliberately, wilfully, and repeatedly, accuse assistant surgeon R. Boustead of having made a false statement in a letter that assistant surgeon Boustead had occasion to address to Commander Hopkins, quoting the words assistant surgeon Boustead had made use of in the letter, and that Commander Hopkins had really used (vide charge 5), namely, "Here men die on board my ship without ever having been seen by the doctor, or apothecary, of the ship," or words to that effect, which he Commander Hopkins, asserted and repeated was a false statement of assistant surgeon Boustead's and Commander Hopkins did then and there place assistant surgeon R. Boustead under arrest for making what he, Commander Hopkins, called so false a statement, under which arrest assistant surgeon R. Boustead has remained since that date (28th February, 1860), without enjoying any of the privileges of a free person, or being able to go on shore.

Eight charge.—For having on board H. M's steamer *Dalhousie*, I. N., at sea, on or about the 28th day of February, 1860, in the presence of his executive officer Mr. McGaa, and numerous others, deliberately and falsley stated that he, Commander Hopkins, never did use the words, "Men die on board my ship without ever having been seen by the doctor or apothecary of the ship," or words to that effect, and again ordered assistant surgeon Boustead under arrest for making what he, Commander Hopkins, called so false a statement.

Ninth charge.—For having on board H. M's steamer *Dalhousie*, I. N., on several occasions during the period between sun rise and sun set of the 28th day of Feb 1860, and in the presence of many officers, passengers, and others, used a most contemptuously offensive manner of address, coupled with threatening and offensive gesture, to assistant surgeon Robinson Boustead; the same being excessively degrading to the dignity and character of assistant-surgeon Boustead, and of such a flagrantly opprobrious nature as to have called forth a remark from one of the officers (passenger and witness) to the effect that commander Hopkins addressed assistant surgeon R. Boustead as he would have done to a dog.

The whole of the above charges being a breach of the articles of war and subversive of good discipline.

Given under my hand on board H. M's steamer *Dalhousie*, I. N., in the harbour of Hongkong, this day— of April, 1860.

(Signed) ROBINSON BOUSTEAD,
Assistant Surgeon.

First after charge :—For threatening and intimidating language, and language of a provoking character, tending to intimidate a junior officer into a compliance with his own wishes, and a perversion of truth, through fear of punishment by a Court Martial in the following instance :—

That he, commander Hopkins, did on board H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, I. N., at sea, on or about the 29th day of February 1860, call assistant surgeon R. Boustead, in medical charge of that vessel, on the poop, and in the presence of Mr. McGaa, his executive officer, and others *demand, threaten, place under arrest*, and otherwise intimidate assistant surgeon R. Boustead, for the purpose of enforcing that medical officer through fear to make an apology for having (as he Commander Hopkins, said) falsely stated that Commander Hopkins used the words, "Men die on board my ship without ever having been seen by either the doctor or apothecary of the vessel," which Commander Hopkins repeatedly and publicly stated was false, and did threaten that if assistant-surgeon R. Boustead did not withdraw the letter and write him an apology (for having as he said, made so false a statement) before the following morning he, commander Hopkins would send in charges to the Commander-in-Chief, I. N., and bring assistant surgeon Boustead to a Court Martial, or words to that effect.

The same being a breach of the Articles of War, and subversive of good discipline. (Sd.) R. BOUSTEAD.

Assistant Surgeon of H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, I. N. and in medical charge of 3rd Regt. N. I., on board.

Second after charge.—For having on board of H. M.'s steamer *Dathousie*, I. N., at sea on or about the first day of May, 1860, called assistant-surgeon Boustead on the poop of that vessel, and in the presence of Mr. William McGaa, the executive officer, and others did repeatedly and contemptuously stigmatise assistant surgeon Boustead as insolent, presumptuous, and dictatorial, for having written him (Commander Hopkins) an official letter according to order of Government regulations, and strictly concerning matters of a most important duty and directly involving the safety of the lives of many patients, Europeans and natives.

And for having also repeatedly stated that assistant surgeon Boustead's official letter was both insolent, dictatorial, presumptive, and unnecessary, notwithstanding its immediate urgent importance, and strict conformity with Government general orders.

Third after charge.—For having on board of H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, I. N., at sea, on or about the 1st of May, 1860, in the presence of Mr. McGaa and others, used most threatening, contemptuous, and improper language to assistant surgeon R. Boustead, when that medical officer was in the execution of his duty, for the purpose of intimidating that medical officer through fear of extreme punishment into the non-performance of a most important duty and to the danger of the lives and recovery of numerous European and native patients then on the sick-list, and under the treatment of assistant surgeon Boustead by threatening and intimidating assistant surgeon Barstead "that if he, assistant surgeon Boustead wrote any more official letters on any duty whatever, he, Commander Hopkins, would take most unpleasant means of enforcing that medical officer not to write them, and would put assistant surgeon Boustead where he would be prevented doing so; and that he, Commander Hopkins, was determined to have recourse to unpleasant means," or words to that effect.

Fourth after charge.—For having on board of H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, I. N., at sea, on or about the 1st May, 1860, in the presence of his executive officer, Mr. McGaa, and others, addressed most threatening, intimidating, and unusual language to assistant surgeon R. Boustead, to the danger of the lives of many European and native patients under medical and surgical treatment; and tending certainly to retard the recovery of those patients not at the time in immediate danger, and involving greatly the professional reputation of assistant-surgeon Boustead as regards his proper treatment and speedy cure of the patients under that medical officer's sole charge, by deliberately and emphatically stating, "That he, Commander Hopkins, would interfere and do whatever he liked with all the sick on board, without consulting the medical officer in the matter at all; and that he would call all the sick aft to muster whenever he chose and he would take the responsibility upon himself," or words to that effect.

Fifth after charge.—For having publicly on board H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, I. N., at sea, on or about the first day of May, 1860, in the presence of his executive officer, Mr. McGaa, a quarter-master, a messenger boy, and others, called assistant surgeon Boustead on the poop of the vessel to converse with that medical officer on duty, and did then and there subject assistant surgeon Boustead to a lengthened series of indignities when that medical officer was labouring under an acute attack of fever (as can be testified by I. Francis, M. D., assistant surgeon of H. M.'s 47th Regt. B.N.I., who had been consulted by, and who had professionally examined assistant surgeon Boustead's health not more than five minutes previously to his being called to converse with Commander Hopkins), by ordering him, assistant surgeon R. Boustead, to stand in an un-officer like position with his arms down by his sides as sepoys do at attention; and also by pointing to his Commander Hopkins's feet, and ordering in an excited and unbecoming manner, that medical officer to "stand there," meaning on the place indicated, namely, at his feet; when, upon assistant surgeon Boustead obeying his order he repulsed that medical officer, and exclaimed in a most excited manner, "Don't come near me—I don't want you near me." A second time he Commander Hopkins, in the same manner ordered assistant-surgeon Boustead to stand close to him, indicating with the fore finger of his right hand the exact place, which was as his feet, and upon his order being obeyed by assistant surgeon Boustead he, Commander Hopkins, again repulsed that medical officer with the some indignity.

Sixth after charge.—For having, on board H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*, I. N., at sea, on or about the first day of May, 1860, with sinister object aforethought deliberately planned to involve into difficulties assistant surgeon Boustead, a junior officer, by having privately instructed the executive officer of the vessel to take notes of any conversation that might take place between assistant surgeon Boustead and himself during an interview that he has about to have with that medical officer on matters of medical duty, and for having during that interview endeavoured his utmost to irritate and provoke and intimidate assistant surgeon Boustead to commit himself by word or deed so as to be able to bring him, assistant surgeon Boustead, to a Court Martial, in the following instances.

First Instance —By stigmatising assistant surgeon R. Boustead, and his letter, as insolent, dictatorial, and presumptive.

Second Instance.—By ordering him assistant surgeon R. Boustead, publicly in the presence of a quarter master, a messenger boy, and others, to undergo the indignities of being made to stand in an un-officerlike position, and ordered to put his hands down by his sides (as sepoys do at attention).

Third Instance.—By ordering assistant surgeon Boustead to stand in the aforesaid position upon a particular spot indicated by his, Commander Hopkins' forefinger, namely, *at his feet*.

Fourth Instance.—By repulsing assistant surgeon Boustead, when that medical officer obeyed his order by standing on the spot indicated, viz., at his feet, and exclaiming in a most uncouth and excited manner to assistant surgeon Boustead, "keep further off—don't come near me."

Fifth Instance—By repeated threats in the presence of his executive officer, Mr. McGaa and others, to effect, that if assistant surgeon Boustead dared to write him, Commander Hopkins, another official letter on any duty whatever, he Commander Hopkins, would take most unpleasant means of enforcing that medical officer not to write them; and that he Commander Hopkins, would put assistant surgeon Boustead, where he would be prevented doing so. And that he, Commander Hopkins, would send in additional charges against assistant surgeon Boustead.

Sixth Instance—For having, after the interview, and within my (Dr. Boustead's) hearing, dictated to his executive officer, whom he requested to take notes? and told him to be partial in nothing down the doctor's presumptive attitude, or words to that effect.

Court adjourned at 4 A. M. till 10 A. M. on Wednesday.

Wednesday, January 22nd, Second day.

The Naval Court Martial resumed its sittings this morning at ten o'clock. The names of the witnesses having been called over and all being present. The court decided that the officiating Judge Advocate should conduct the prosecution.

Dr. Robinson Boustead was sworn, on being examined he stated that he was on board H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie* on the 11th February 1860. At muster on that morning Commander Hopkins observed that a patient of the name of Slater had been two or three months on the sick list and was getting no better under the treatment of the doctor, the patient at that time being only a few days on the sick list. Witness respectfully observed to commander Hopkins that the patient had only been on the sick list a few days, since his first admission, whereupon Captain Hopkins turned round in a most excited and unbecoming manner and ordered the witness to hold his tongue, and said "that he did not want to argue with him". In the harbour of Point de Galle on or about the 25th Feb. 1860 an altercation took place between witness and a warrant officer who had made use of insulting language to him at dinner, witness attempted to report it to Commander Hopkins, but was told by that officer that he would not listen to the complaint, on the witness asking him the reason why he refused to receive his complaint, Commander Hopkins said that he had seen witness skylarking on the poop of the vessel with the said warrant officer (he was an acting master), and that by so doing the witness had laid himself open to insult, and in consequence he would not hear the complaint. On or about the 28th day of February at sea off Point de Galle, a soldier belonging to the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry died suddenly, and after visiting the hospital that morning Commander Hopkins desired the witness to appear on the poop, for the purpose of questioning him as to the sepoys death, when he observed "that men died on board his ship without their being seen by the doctor or apothecary of the vessel." This observation was addressed to witness publicly. In consequence of which he felt it to be his duty to address Commander Hopkins officially in writing on the necessity of his speaking, to the witness, concerning these delicate matters of his professional duty, in a more private and unexceptionable manner. His conduct was most excited and unbecoming. On Commander Hopkins receiving the letter of witness, he became most excited! throwing his arms about, and exclaiming on the appearence of witness, "I received a letter and you have stated in it, what is utterly false, I never made use of the words, that men died on board the ship without being seen by the doctor." He then added that he should send in a charge against the witness, of having made a false statement and bring him to a Court Martial. He then again called the witness aft and told him that if he did not write an apology, for bringing those false statements against him, he would place him under arrest (this occurred on the first occasion) he then placed witness under arrest, for having made what, he called false statements. On one occasion an officer (Ensign Hunter), in the presence of Mr. McGaa and others remarked upon the uncouth and excited manner of Commander Hopkins towards witness when speaking to him on duty before other persons. Ensign Hunter observed that he had on more that one occasion that day heard Commander Hopkins, addressing witness the same as he would have done a dog. On or about the first of May 1860, and as the witness thought, just after he had visited the hospital, he saw all the patients aft at muster, there were several very dangerous cases amongst them, who should not have been out of their sick berths. Some of these patients were suffering from acute inflamation and other diseases, they had been ordered by him to keep in their beds, or berths when he visited the hospital just before Witness enquired why the patients were at muster when he was told by the apothecary that the Captain had ordered them all to appear aft. Witness was told this by the apothecary, Mr. McGaa and the medicine boy, at that time witness was on the poop, they were on the main deck below, when he observed Commander Hopkins and Mr. McGaa near them, the former addressed something to the natives in Hindustani, which the patients did not appear to comprehend, he was informing Mr. McGaa to write down certain things in the book, witness afterwards asked Mr. McGaa if he knew what the Captain had said to the men, he replied that he did not know. Witness believed that he wrote a letter to Commander Hopkins on that occasion, begging of him that he would consult with him (witness) before calling the sick aft, as some of them that he had ordered to appear on deck, were recommended to keep in their berth's On receipt of that letter Commander Hopkins stigmatised the witness as being insolent, presumptous, and dictatorial for having written the letter in question, upon which depended the lives of European and native patients. Commander Hopkins also said that if witness wrote him any more official letters on any duty whatever he would use unpleasant means of forcing him not to do so, and would put him into a place where he would be prevented from writing. Commander Hopkins also stated emphatically, that he would do whatever he thought fit on board, and that he would call all the sick aft whenever he chose, without consulting witness in the matter at all. On the first of May 1860, in the afternoon, after the above interview and on the same day, when witness was in his cabin and suffering from fever, he was ordered to appear on the poop to speak with Commander Hopkins on duty. On presenting himself and saluting that officer, witness enquired if he wanted to speak to him, when he in an excited manner ordered witness to keep his hands straight down by his side when speaking to him on duty, the only position that suited him (commander Hopkins) was such as assumed by private soldiers when standing at attention. Witness immediately obeyed that order, and when he was ordered to come near commander Hopkins, he pointed at about a yard from his feet, and said in a most excited manner "come here, sir." Witness obeyed that order also, whereupon he was repulsed and ordered to stand back, witness then returned to the place where he had stood before, when commander Hopkins said, "I ordered you to stand there, sir," at the same time pointing to a spot which was about a yard and a half off. He then ordered the witness to come near him a second time, and again repulsed him in the same manner as before. On the first of May, immediately after this interview witness heard commander Hopkins address Mr. McGaa and tell him to write down all that had occurred, and to be particular regarding the attitude of the witness. He alluded to the attitude he had ordered the witness to assume.

Examined by the Court.—The witness stated that to the best of his belief he was not under arrest at the time, when the sick were mustered. He was unable to say under what Government regulations he was authorized to address his commanding officer, not having the regulations with him.

The Court intimated that they would reserve Dr. Boustead's reply until the Regulations were sent for.

Examination proceeded and the witness stated that some of the men suffered most seriously in consequence of their being so exposed at the muster, but no one died in consequence of such exposure. On the occasion of witness's interview with Commander Hopkins on the poop and when he was ordered to keep his hands down and stand like a soldier at attention, his hands were in a respectful position (here the witness showed the Court the position in which he stood) on the occasion when Commander Hopkins ordered the witness to stand farther off and not to come near him, he was standing in the attitude and position he was ordered to assume by that officer, and his demeanour was quiet and respectful, and the same as shown to the Court. The instructions given to Mr. McGaa by Commander Hopkins were communicated to him before the interview alluded to, and were so given, witness believes, on the poop of the vessel, and while he was sick in his cabin, the conversation occurred after that interview. Did not report, verbally, to ommander Hopkins that the men were likely to suffer severe injury from being mustered aft, because he knew by the morning report that they were not fit for duty. Had not reported himself sick previous to that time, but did so at the time of the interview. There was no mention made in the sick report of the first of May of any of the men being dangerously ill (the sick report of the *Dalhousie* was here produced), the witness found that there was no mark as to the dangerous, or other nature of the diseases of the patients on the first of May 1860, and that on no occasion has the dangerous nature of the cases been stated in the morning report, and that no remark being made on the sheet showed that they were all in a dangerous state, and unfit to appear at muster, that was understood by Commander Hopkins. The muster, he believed, was not taken every day, there were occasions when it occurred before on board, but the occasion being of such a particular nature that the witness took notice of it, as he did not know how it might result. Witness could not produce the letters, or any authenticated copies of those which he wrote to Commander Hopkins. The authority under which he wrote to his commanding officer, would be found at pages 110 and 111, articles 19,23,24 and 26, Regulations Medical Department for the Bombay Presidency. In reference to the sufferings of the patients, in consequence of their exposure at the muster, witness paid a visit to them in the hospital shortly afterwards and found them all suffering from the effects of that exposure, several of them were prostrated, and their symtoms very much aggravated, one or two of them were suffering from acute dysentry, and others from various diseases, a native from acute opthalmia whose symptoms was so much aggravated thereby that he lost the sight of one of his eyes for ever.

The court here permitted Dr. Boustead to refer to the sick report of H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie*.

Examination by the Court continued.—Witness could not say whether he reported the circumstances to the superintending Surgeon on his arrival in Bombay, but if he did it was on the Hospital records of the Medical cases of each of the patients. He believed that the sick were kept on deck on the occasion of the muster upwards of a quarter of an hour.

Dr. Boustead is here shown the sick report of the 2nd of May, to which his signature is attached and he verifies it.

Examination continued.—In reference to the discrepancy pointed out by the Court in the sick list of the ship of the second of May, the day after the muster of the sick, and from which they suffered, it being shewn in the report that there were two Europeans and two natives fit to attend the muster. The two Europeans there referred to where not severe cases, one of them had been under treatment since the 22nd March and the other since 28th April.

Dr. Boustead, was here allowed to look at the book again, and to correct the last date.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—It was impossible for him to remember every little incident that occurred two years ago. He believes that he saw the sick twice on the night before they were ordered for muster, he did report to Commander Hopkins on the poop that he had seen all the sick on that occasion. A man of the name of Slater had been on the sick list 74 days between the 25th January and the 17th of April 1860 inclusive, as proved by the sick report of the vessel. Between the 11th December 1859 and the 11th February 1860 he had been on the sick list 54 days.

Mr. Bullock, 1st class Engineer, called and being sworn was examined by the Judge Advocate. Stated that he knew the prisoner, Commander Hopkins, and was on board H. M.'s steamer *Dalhousie* on the 11th February 1860, recollected that Captain Hopkins expressed some dissatisfaction about a man of the name of Slater, being on the sick list for three months, witness thought. Heard commander Hopkins make some remarks of dissatisfaction, but did not recollect the words. His mode of address and manner, towards Dr Boustead, on that occasion, was in the opinion of the witness, harsh. Witness heard Dr. Boustead inform the captain, that Slater had not been so long on the sick list as he supposed, witness thought that the doctor told the commander the time that Slater had been on the sick report, but did not recollect how long he said.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned until ten o'clock on Thursday morning 23d. instant.

Thursday, January 23rd Third day.

The Court reassembled at ten o'clock.

Mr. Bullock's evidence given on the previous day was read over by the Judge Advocate.

Mr. Bullock was called and informed by the court that his examination would be resumed on his former oath.

The witness stated that he had some slight recollection of the circumstance of a complaint being made to Commander Hopkins, by Dr. Boustead on or about the 25th of February 1860, but he could not state the particulars of what took place on that occasion. When he stated in his evidence that commander Hopkins's conduct was harsh, he meant to say that it was unpleasant to the ear and objectionable. Witness recollected the circumstance of a sepoy dying suddenly on board the ship on or about the 25th February, he did not recollect Captain Hopkins making any remark in relation to that occurrence.

Dr. Boustead here was desirous to put some question to the witness through the Judge Advocate, but as the Court considered the question to be irrelevant decided that it could not be allowed to be put. The witness in reply to a series of questions put to him as to whether he knew anything in reference to what took place relative to the charges Nos. 6, 7 and 8 repliedt hat he did not.

Dr. Boustead through the Judge Advocate wanted to ask the witness if he recollected anything that Commander Hopkins said in an offensive or unusual manner to Dr. Boustead, in reference to the 7th charge.

The Court decided that the question could not be put in reference to the seventh charge, but that it might be put in reference to the ninth charge.

On the question being thus put to the witness, he replied that he did not know anything in reference to it.

William Robinson sworn and examined, stated that he was an acting first class second master in the Indian Navy, and that he knew the prisoner, Commander Hopkins. Was on board the *Dalhousie* in February 1860 but did not recollect Commander Hopkins saying anything in reference to a man of the name of Slater, did not recollect anything that occurred at the muster on the 11th February. Did not recollect Dr. Boustead shewing the sick report to Commander Hopkins on that day. Witness did not recollect Dr. Boustead making a complaint to the Captain concerning Acting Master Thynn. Recollected the sudden death of a sepoy, but was not certain as to the date, but believed it was about the 25th February. Did not remember the Captain making any remarks about that circumstance. Witness did not know anything in reference to the fifth charge. Recollected Dr. Boustead being put under arrest but not the circumstances attending it. Had not observed anything remarkable about Commander Hopkins's conduct towards the doctor on the day in which he was put under arrest.

The President suggested that Dr. Boustead should put a question, through the Judge Advocate, to the witness, asking him whether he knew anything about the charges generally.

Dr. Boustead did not consider himself justified in putting a question in that way.

The President said it was for the Court to judge. The Court was then closed for a short time. When it was reo-pened a minute was read—that it appeared that the witness could not give any evidence in reference to the charges. The Court desired that Dr. Boustead would not again presume to make any remarks to the Court, except through the Judge Advocate.

Examination continued, witness stated that he did not exactly know the nature of the first after-charge.

The Court ordered it to be read, which was accordingly done by the Judge Advocate. Witness stated that he did not know anything connected with that part of the charge relative to men dying on board the ship without being seen by either the doctor or apothecary. As to the remainder of the charge he recollected Dr. Boustead being called on the poop, did not recollect the exact day. Commander Hopkins reproved him for standing in a similar position to that indicated by the witness (here the attitude was shown by the witness, with both his hands on his hips) the doctor said that he was accustomed to stand in that position, and that he did not do so from any disrespect to Commander Hopkins, or words to that effect, and at the same time bringing his hands down close to his side (here the witness indicated the position and brought his hands down close to his side as if compressed), could not say whether Commander Hopkins ordered Dr. Boustead to assume this position. Witness was walking to and fro, at the time, and as near as he could recollect they were standing close to the binnacle on the starboard side, and all he remembered about the matter he had stated in his last answer, did not hear the Captain give an order to the doctor to stand in that position.

By the Court.—Witness was about eight or ten paces from Commander Hopkins and Dr. Boustead when he heard the latter reproved.

The prisoner declined to put any questions to the witness.

Dr. Boustead requested through the Judge Advocate to be allowed to put another question to the witness.

The Court allowed the question to be put, not as a right, as the examination in chief had closed, but because they wished to be fair to him.

Witness stated that he could not say that he heard Commander Hopkins order the doctor to stand near him and then order him to stand back again, but he saw the Captain near, or close to him, in a stooping position.

On being again questioned, and the previous answer he had given being read over to the witness, he stated that he saw Dr. Boustead stand back but whether he was ordered to do so or not he could not say, it was so long ago.

By the Court.—Dr. Boustead was standing close to the Captain at that time, and the extremities of their faces were within three or four inches of each other when seen by witness. The Captain was not standing upright at that time, but in a slightly stooping position.

Lieutenant W H. Mason, of H. M.'s 3rd Regiment N. I. was called and sworn, a letter was here produced by Dr. Boustead which he wanted to get verified.

The Court considered that it would not be desirable to have it verified, and believed that it contained matter that might be considered condemnatory to Dr. Boustead, and suggested that he should not insist on it being verified.

The Court was again closed, and when reopened the minute that the Court had come to was read.

The Court had decided that the letter might be either read or withdrawn. The letter was then withdrawn.

The examination of the witness was then gone on with and he stated he was on board the *Dalhousie* at the time when the sepoy died suddenly, he did not recollect any statement or remark by Commander Hopkins thereto. He did know what was the manner or conduct of the commander towards the doctor on that occasion, and he did not know what had passed between them and therefore he could not say. He could not say that he observed any thing peculiar or unusual in Commander Hopkins's manner towards Dr. Boustead. Captain Hopkins did call on the officers of the third Regiment respecting the death of the sepoy. With regard to what had passed between him and Dr. Boustead an official statements were sent in, but what they contained he could not say, he was himself called upon to make a statement, but only to the effect of what he had now said, did not know whether his statement had been sent in with the other or not, or embodied in the letter in reply. Could not say exactly what took place, but it was regarding him and Dr. Boustead. The Court closed for a short time, on its re-opening it was announced that the question to be put was respecting a missing letter, and that the Court had decided that it could not be allowed.

Examination resumed, witness did not remember Captain Hopkins putting Dr. Boustead under arrest. He could not say that he remembered hearing anything particularly unusual on the part of the Captain to Dr. Boustead, in allusion to these charges, during his stay on board the *Dalhousie*.

The Court put no questions to this witness.

The prisoner likwise put no questions.

Captain Ingram Francis Chapman 3rd N. I. was then called and being sworn, stated that he recollected the sepoy dying on board the *Dalhousie*. He also remembered Commander Hopkins making some remarks relative thereto, and that he said that "men die on board and the doctor and apothecary know nothing about it," or words to that effect. Had a faint recollection of the commander placing Dr. Boustead under arrest, knew for certain that he was placed under arrest, but but would not call to mind whether he (witness) was present at the time. Did not know what he was placed under arrest for, could not say exactly. Witness observed nothing more unusual in the conduct of Commander Hopkins towards Dr. Boustead, than might be expected from a senior to a junior officer if he had occasion to be displeased with him. Had not observed anything in the conduct of Dr. Boustead to cause Commander Hopkins to be displeased with him, because he (witness) was not aware of what had taken place between them.

The Court did not examine this witness.

The prisoner had no questions to put to him.

Captain William Bannerman, 3rd Regt. N. I., called and upon being sworn, was examined through the Judge Advocate. He stated that he recollected the sepoy dying suddenly on board the ship, he remembered Commander Hopkins making some remarks about it, he said "that men died on board the vessel without the doctor or apothecary knowing anything about it." Witness recollected Dr. Boustead being placed in arrest, but he did not think that he was present at the time. Did not know for what he was put under arrest. Witness had observed that Commander Hopkins was displeased with Dr. Boustead. Did not observe anything in the conduct of the doctor to be displeased with him. Commander Hopkins displayed his displeasure by speaking severely to him, witness meant as senior officer would speak to a junior if he had reason to find fault with him.

By the Court.—The remarks about the men dying in the ship was in the opinion of the witness a general remark, Dr. Boustead was present at that time, did not hear the remark repeated.

By the prisoner, could not say whether it was a fact that the sepoy had died without the doctor or apothecary being aware of it.

The Court adjourned until Friday at ten o'clock.

[The Court at its sitting yesterday recorded the following finding :—That the whole of the charges numbering from I, up to 9 are not proven and that the whole of the after charges are likewise not proven, with the exception of that portion of the seventh charge which says," that Commander Hopkins did then and there place Assistant-Surgeon Boustead under arrest for making what, he Commander Hopkins called so false a statement." But to which the Court does not attach any criminality, and they find as above, and do so fully and honourably acquit the prisoner of the charges (except as above stated) therefore the said Commander Hopkins is fully and honourably acquitted accordingly, the Court is further of opinion that the charges exhibited by assistant-surgeon Boustead against Commander Hopkins are not only unsupported, but generally expressly contradicted by the complainant's own witnesses, and that the said charges are in subordinate, scandalous, and vexatious.]

[*The remainder of the evidence and the defence will be given in tomorrow's impression.*]

A PORTUGUESE VIEW OF CRICKET.—The English residents at Lisbon and Oporto have each of them a cricket club, and the rival clubs have lately had a match at Lisbon. A Lisbon journal gives the following picture of the noble game of cricket, which, as being taken from a Portuguese point of view, will amuse our readers :—"Tomorrow there was to have come off an interesting game of cricket match between the cricket clubs of Lisbon and Oporto. The object of the formation of these societies is the playing of the game of cricket match, an active running, driving, jumping game, which only can be played by a person having a good pair of legs, and in a climate where warmed punch is found insufficient to keep up the animal heat. Does the reader wish to know how to play the cricket match? Two posts are placed at a great distance from one another. The player close to one of the posts throws a large ball towards the other party, who awaits the ball to send it far with a small stick with which he is armed. The other players then run to look for the ball, and while this search is going on the party who struck it with the stick runs incessantly from post to post, marking one each run. It is plain, then, that it is to the advantage of the party that strikes the ball to make it jump very far. Sometimes it tumbles into a thicket, and the players take hours before they can get hold of it; and all this time the player does not cease running from post to post and marking points. Then those who find the ball arrive, exhausted, at the field of battle, and the one that has been running falls down half dead. At other times, the projectile, sent with a vigorous arm, cannot be stopped, and breaks the legs of the party who awaits it. The arrangements for the criket match will include a sumptuous dinner in the marquese for 50 persons, an indispensable accompaniment to every cricket match. We may, perhaps, assist at this great battle, and hope the committee will place us at a safe distance from the combatants, where the principles of the game can be seen with the help of an opera glass."

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THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN MYSORE.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette, Jan.* 18.)

From C. B. Saunders, Esq., Officiating Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness, the Maha Rajah of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William,—(No. 275, dated Camp at Anuntpoor, 14th December 1861.)

SIR,—I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the following remarks on the subject of Mysore Cotton, and to solicit at the same time for the arrangement I have already made, as well as for the measures which I am desirous of adopting the sanction and approval of His Excellency in Council.

2. When the subject of an increased supply of Cotton become one of more than usual importance, I made many enquiries regarding the cultivation of Cotton in Mysore, and learnt not only that several of the Talooks in the Northern parts of Mysore still continue to produce considerable quantities of indigenous Cotton, but that the New Orleans plant, when tried on a former occasion, by order of the late Commissioner, had produced a very superior staple, specially commended by the Jury of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and that the experiment of cultivating it had been abandoned solely because when the Native Gin was ascertained to be unequal to the task of cleaning New Orleans Cotton, Sir M. Cubbon found that it would not pay Government to maintain an Establishment for purchasing and cleaning the quantity then produced, for, it would appear, that on the occasion referred to the Mysore Government monopolized the Crop obtained from the New Orleans seed at a fixed rate, and itself became the Exporter or sole Agent.

3. Bearing in mind the necessity for holding out every fair inducement to the Ryots to cultivation more extensively the superior plant without deviating from the instructions of Government, which prohibit all direct interference with the cultivation or sale of Cotton, I felt that the practice formerly pursued was inadmissible; but having ascertained beyond a doubt that certain large belts of land in the Northern and Central Talooks were highly favorable to the Cotton plant, I decided upon at once initiating indirect means of assistance which, I have every hope, will encourage the cultivators of Mysore, and will, by stimulating them to increased exertions, lead to the production, in 1862-63, of a Cotton crop of superior quality in many parts of the Province.—

1stly.—I have made arrangements for obtaining from Dharwar a large supply of the best seed of the New Orleans plant, which will be sold to the Ryots at cost price.

2ndly.—I have, through the Superintendents of Districts, notified to the Ryots of Cotton growing Talooks, that any waste land taken up for the cultivation of New Orleans or Egyptain plants will be given on half assesment for five years, and that Gins will be provided for cleaning the same at a fixed rate per Candy one or more of the principal places in each Talook.

3rdly.—As it has been found that the great drawback to the cultivation in Mysore of the New Orleans or other foreign plant is the difficulty of cleaning it with the rough Native Machinery of this country, I have secured, as a temporary measure, for the construction of Saw Gins, the services of a Mr. W. Davis, who was for many years, employed by a Bombay House as an Agent for purchasing Cotton, &c., in the Dharwar Country, and who is intimately and practically acquainted with the culture and preparation of Cotton for the home market, and is thoroughly conversant with the principal native languages of southern India, *viz.*, Teloogoo, Canarese, and Hindustani. The Saws have been written for to England, but the other articles required being obtainable on the spot, Mr. Davis has been instructed to establish a Workshop at Sheemooga for the preparation of the other parts of the Gins, so that, immediately on the arrival of the Saws from England, he may have every thing ready to at once set up a number of Gins and forward them to the Cotton growing Tolooks; and it is anticipated that in this way each important locality will be furnished with a good Gin before the next crop is ready to be gathered. A man, on the part of Government, will have charge of each Gin, and the Cotton will be cleaned at a fixed rate per Candy to be settled hereafter, this will render the Gins self-supporting. A number of extra Gins will also be got ready to be sold at cost price to any enterprising Ryots who may wish to be in exclusive possession of Gins of their own.

4. On the part of the Mysore Government I have granted to Mr. Davis Rupees 300 monthly from the 28th of October 1861, and Rupees 2 per diem, travelling batta so long as his services are required for constructing and setting up the Gins, &c., &c., and to this arrangement I would beg to solicit the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy.

5. I have every hope that these measures will ensure a highly satisfactory result, and that the outturn of Cotton and increased prosperity of the Province will justify any small outlay on the part of the Mysore State which the indirect assistance above adverted to may, in the first instance, cause to be incurred.

6. There is, in addition to the foregoing, one suggestion which I am desirous of making, and which will, I trust, meet with the approval of His Excellency the Viceroy.

7. It is not probable that either the Madras or Bombay Government will allow the Mysore cultivators to compete for the prize of Rupees 10,000, which has been offered for the best sample of Cotton brought forward in those Presidencies. I am anxious, therefore, that the Ryots of this Province should not be left without some stimulus such as their fellow cultivators have had held out to them in the surrounding Districts, and this induces me to propose that the Mysore Government should be permitted to offer rewards amounting in the aggregate to Rupees 5,000. The Prizes to range as marginally shewn. Each Cotton growing Talook to have three or four small Prizes allotted to it according to the extent under cultivation in the Talook. The seven large Prizes to be open to Cotton cultivators of any Talook of the Mysore Territory. The rewards will, of course, only be awarded in the event of the successful competitors fulfilling the conditions as to extent of area cultivated and description of crop, &c., which may be previously advertized. I look upon this plan as advisable in the case of Mysore, because in this Territory as yet no great stretch of Cotton cultivation is to be found in any locality, though numerous small and medium sized patches of the indeginous plant are to be seen in all parts of the Northern Talook.

2 Prizes of...	Rs.	500	1,000
5	" ...	" 200	1,000
20	" ...	" 100	2,000
20	" ...	" 50	1,000
Total,	...	Rs.	5,000

8. I have only, in conclusion, to solicit for this proposition, and for my arrangements generally, the sanction and approval of His Excellency in Council.

From COLONEL H. M. DURAND, C. B., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Officiating Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of His Highness the Rajah of Mysore,—(No. 24, dated Fort William, 17th January 1862.)

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 275, dated 14th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the Governor General in Council sanctions all the arrangements which have been made by you and the arrangements which you propose to make for the extension and improvement of the cultivation of Cotton in Mysore.

Indian Press.

THE NEW LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL IN CALCUTTA.

(*From the Hurkaru, January* 18.)

We publish elsewhere the official notice which calls into life the new Legislative Council. It reads at first sight as if it heralded the assembling of a second Congress of Verona. There is a Viceroy, a sovereign prince, and a couple of Rajahs, three Civil Servants and a couple of commercial men, the numerical proportions being a matter of the greatest moment in a Council which will be governed not by arguments but by votes. At the risk of having it remarked that there is no chance of pleasing some folks we must say that the aspect of the Legislative group is not a very pleasing one. There are two sides to it, the despotic and the dummy and we have a liking for neither. The sham in the appearance is not likely to be atoned for by the realities in the working of the Council, with reference to which we are in the position of the blest, for we expect nothing from it.

It is wise as well as natural to recognise the presence of the grotesque element in the Legislative Council, for how could we reconcile ourselves to the fact, that the independent ruler of a Sikh State is to make laws for British India? Rajah Dinkur Rao is said to be very clever, we hope that he is so, for the sake of Gwalior, but what has he to do with us, any more than we have to do with his master, Scindia? No doubt he understands how to govern his own country, but unless it is better off than we are, he can be ill spared at home, and it was a pity to remove him from the sphere where his exertions would be of utility. The Rajah and his brother magnates are worthy of all respect, but we thank the Viceroy for having made due provision that they shall not in truth legislate for us. His Excellency is satisfied with having placed them in the position that is occupied by our non-official countrymen.

Of the Civilian members of Council, nothing can be said that would interest the public. They are all eminently respectable persons, and if there was the least fear that popular opinions would have too much weight in the Legislature, their presence in it might be hailed as a great advantage. We must not forget that like Mark Tapley they have never yet had an opportunity of coming out strong under adverse circumstances. Heretofore the Queen's Judges have furnished all the legal knowledge, a very great share of independence, and much of the patriotic spirit exhibited by the Council in its collective capacity, the whole of which henceforth must be provided by their successors. The latter would have got on well enough with the old world, but we have yet to see how they will prosper with the new.

The members from outside, Messrs. Fitzwilliam and Cowie, are unobjectionable appointments. Let no one dread that these gentlemen represent the "interloping" or noisy element of Anglo-Indian Society. The smooth waters of official life will never be ruffled by breezes of their creation. It will be their task to aid all the rest of their colleagues in making things pleasant. The firm of which Mr. Cowie is a member, are agents for the majority perhaps of the Bengal Civil Service, and during the mutiny Mr. Cowie was always found arrayed on the side of Government House. He is able and painstaking, and held in much esteem by his brother merchants. There are men who would have been preferred to him had the voice of the public been heard in the matter, but no one has a word to say against the actual appointment.

Of Mr. Fitzwilliam one says enough, in recording the fact, that he is at the same time manager of the Mercantile Bank, and President of the Chamber of Commerce, but of him as well as his colleague it should be distinctly understood that they are not the choice of the mercantile public. No one denies their ability or worth, and it is needless to state the reasons why the selection made by Lord Canning has disappointed the hopes of the commercial community. They are the Governor General's Councilors, not those of the people of Calcutta, and as such, will, we are convinced, acquit themselves with credit.

And now we approach the important part of our subject. Up to the present time of writing no provision has been made for the admission of the Press to meetings of the Council, and today no strangers will be admitted. In no other part of the Queen's dominions is the newspaper reporter termed a "stranger" wherever public business has to be transacted, and of late years he has been admitted to the penetralia of kings, and allowed to witness the secret solemnities of royalty. It will be an evil thing for the fame of Earl Canning and the duration of his Council if he classifies the Press with the *Strangers*. It is the right of the English people to be present through their representatives in the public journals, when laws are discussed and taxes imposed by the servant when the State, and we doubt not that in Calcutta as in London we shall be able to vindicate if it needs be. We have said on a former occasion, that no unofficial *Englishman dare* sit in a Legislative Chamber from which the Press is excluded and we reiterate the assertion. He could not possibly bear up against the scorn and indignation to which no words would be deemed to give adequate expression. There are offences to which no toleration can be extended, and this would be one of the chief examples.

The Government cannot charge us with factious hostility to them, with regard to this all important subject. So far from such being the case, we feel that we have scarcely performed our duty in not having urged upon the public the necessity of offering the strongest remonstrances beforehand, against Lord Canning's favorite project of a Council sitting with closed doors, and ignoring the necessity of making speeches. We ought to have protested against the mockery of a Legislature meant to carry on the business of the Country by means of private conversations, converting the House of Assembly into the Calcutta Lock-up, and detailing over night the business of the day in confidential communications. How strange it will read in the list of prohibited Exports, "Reports of the Legislative Council," especially if published in the next column to a full narrative of the last debate in the Parliament of Vienna!

If our worst fears are realised, and the *Gazette* is to be converted into an English *Moniteur*, from which alone we shall be permitted to obtain our knowledge of what is said and done in the Legislative Council, we shall deeply regret it. Such a measure would, we trust, leave the Government without one independent friend amongst the whole body of our countrymen, and drive both Press and Public into universal opposition. Our rulers may think better of it in the course of a day or so, but as yet we are "strangers." No place is found for us in the hall of Legislation, and the opening of the Chamber is to be a private ceremony. We wish his lordship the Viceroy, a safe deliverance.

THE BENGAL RENT AND INDIGO QUESTIONS

(*From the Bengal Harkaru, Jan.* 16.)

It is not without a sense of indignation that a man accepts an act of justice which has been long denied him. It recalls perhaps to his mind the feelings of irritation and pain under the influence of which he carried on the struggle, and as he thinks of friends alienated, of pecuniary losses sustained, of insults and misconceptions which he has had to repel or put up with, there is no present room in his thoughts for gratitude or even contentment. The idea that predominates is the consciousness that all which he has suffered might have been avoided. It is easy to forgive but impossible to forget.

It is in this mood of spirit, that the Indigo Planters of Bengal will receive the acknowledgement of the Governor General that they have only been asking for what they had a perfect right to receive at the hands of the local Government, and that Mr. J. P. Grant has failed to carry out the intentions of the Government of India in his mode of dealing with their recusant ryots. To the Landholder and the Viceroy, the state of affairs in the indigo districts appeared to call for immediate action on the part of the Executive, Revenue as well as rent being clearly in danger—to Mr. Grant the case seemed merely one for inquiry. Lord Canning wanted to apply a remedy, Mr. Grant merely wished to receive a report. The former desired to vindicate the law, the latter to indulge a prejudice, and as hatred is usually more prompt than justice, Mr. Grant has been enabled to have his way. Since in the nature of things the planters must have been opposed either by the Government of India or the subordinate authority, it was unlucky for them that they did not rank amongst the *clientale* of the latter. It looks better on paper to be justified by a Governor General, but it is more serviceable in fact to be supported by Mr. Grant.

The retiring Lieutenant Governor may claim for his policy the merit of success. No matter that it cannot be defended, it has triumphed. The indigo planters have been defamed in character and damaged in purse. It is of no consequence that they are ultimately declared not to be public enemies since they have been treated as such. When the old Town Council of Edinburgh was broken up under the operation of the Municipal Reform Act, one of its leading members remarked when alluding to their successors, "well, thank God, we have taken the butter off their bread." It was pleasant to reflect that if corrupt extravagance was at an end, it had done its work of beggaring the prospects of the future.

The "policy" however has its ugly features as well as its pleasant aspects. There are more interests than those of the indigo planters which it has injured. The ryot has learnt the power of numbers, and tasted the profits of repudiations, and if he must needs recur in the end to his old practice of obedience, it will be with very different feelings as compared with those which used to govern his conduct. A child is easy to be coerced, but if it has found out the utility of giving trouble, it may obtain much of what it cries for. Even when effectually put down, its efforts suffice to wreck the peace of the Nursery.

We are very sorry that Lord Canning has delayed till the present time to pronounce upon the merits of the Indigo question as between Mr. Grant and the planters. The latter be it recollected urged upon the authorities to interfere as mediators between the ryots and themselves and thus avoid the necessity of recourse being had to the law Courts, and we are told that "the Governor General in Council is disposed to agree with the Association in believing that if an officer representing the government were to bring the zemindars and the ryots of any village together, they would most probably come to terms. The officers, however, who may be entrusted with this duty must not only be chosen for their popular qualities, their justice, their official knowledge, and such fluency in Bengal as will enable them to hold personal intercourse with the people, but they must of course be supported in their endeavours by the hearty and open concurrence of the local government; without such support it is not to be expected that they will be successful."

Whilst we write an official paper has come to hand in which the Deputy Magistrate of Madareepore in the Dacca Division, records under date 17th December 1861 his visit to the Cossimpore Factory and what became of it, as follows:—

After my last Report to you the Civil Courts again commenced work, decree money was realized from many of the Ryots; and in only two instances I was informed the attaching Officers had returned, not because they were resisted or insulted, but because they *heard* they would be resisted. It then became apparent to my mind that the attaching Officers were not doing their duty, for had they really gone and attached in the dreaded instances the actual nature of the resistance would have been discovered, and if there would have been any, proper punishment would have impressed the ryots that what they were doing was wrong. I therefore in a morning walk called together two or three of the reputed headmen and explained to them that they could by no means evade the payment of the decree money by violence, but simply opened themselves to additional punishment and advised them to compromise with the Factory; they felt impressed with what I said and went away quietly. A couple of days after one of them came into Court and announced to me that the generality of the ryots were willing to compromise if Mr. Smith would receive Rupees 15 per beegah for all the five years of his complaint, instead of the Rupees 33 that was being now decreed to him. I made Mr. Smith aware of this; he consented, and the result has been that every day scores of Ryots have come in and compromised, as will be seen by Mr. Smith's letter."

How much of distrust and violence, of misery and ruin might have been averted, if Mr. Grant had impressed upon all his subordinate officers, the propriety of adopting the course which Mr. Godfrey has shown to be so thoroughly successful. Perhaps he too has learned the wisdom which may be useful to his successors, but which is all too late for his own reputation and the welfare of thousands.

THE GREAT PUNKAH-PULLING PROBLEM.

(*From the Friend of India, Jan.* 16.)

The great punkah-pulling problem, which had a far more intense interest for Anglo-Indians than the quadrature of the circle or perpetual motion for scientific monomaniacs, has been solved. Often as this has been declared to the public in such tempting phrases as "the sleepy bearer superseded," and to Government attended with promises of enormous financial saving, our readers may really believe the present announcement. By new adaptations, almost ludicrous from their simplicity, one coolie may henceforth pull all the punkahs of the largest house or barrack, noiselessly and with an incessant swing of eight feet; and tatties may be far more effectually watered than heretofore from a rude trough, which may be purchased for a few rupees and will require the bheestie to fill a cistern supplying it with water, as he does the morning bath-room, only once a day. Coolness, whether from punkah or tattie, is health and life to the European resident in India for eight months of the year. The invention which secures it cheaply and unfailingly, night and day, is of unspeakable importance.

First as to the punkah. Mr. Grant, the inventor, is an Englishman, a Supervisor in the Public Works Department of the North Western Provinces. Convinced that the great mistake of all previous mechanists consisted in attempting to adapt machinery to existing punkahs, he resolved to adapt the punkahs to simple machinery. Accordingly a year ago he submitted to his superiors the following plan. We prefer to state it in the words of Captain A. G. Priestly, Executive Engineer at Benares, who has seen the experiments there.

"The Punkhas are those ordinarily used in Barracks, a frame 6 feet long 2 feet wide, covered with cloth and having a fringe attached. They are hung by an iron rod firmly fixed to the frame and working on a pivot attached to the beam supporting the Punkha. The extremity of this rod is not at the pivot but it is continued above it, for about 1½ feet. The usual ropes are given as checks. The Punkhas are connected by iron wire, fastened to these rods and two points, one, the upper extremity of the rod above the pivot, and the other, at the same distance from and below the pivot. The wires of the end Punkhas are not led directly to the machine, but are first fastened to a rod working in a slit of the wall. So much for the hanging, now comes the pulling apparatus. From the extremities of the rod (or lever) in the wall, wires are carried, connecting each end with the vertical arm of a bent lever. The horizontal and longer arms of these levers are weighed, more or less, to constitute a counterpoise to the weight of the number of Punkhas to be pulled. I have here to notice a simple and ingenious arrangement, by which the power of the descending treadle is increased and the ascending one lightened. A moveable weight is connected with the produced extremity of each, which, flying out when it commences its ascent, returns towards the fulcrum when it begins descending, thus giving a considerable increase of power to the man working it. The pulling machine takes up little or no room, and can be put up in the verandah of a Barrack so that no space is sacrificed to it. It is not easily put out of order. One coolie is quite sufficient to work it; and supposing, at the outside, four reliefs, four coolies would thus pull all the Punkhas of a barrack. The experimental one pulls with the greatest ease, 25 Punkhas, 62 feet, the entire number on one *side*, not end, of a building 353 feet long; 12 coolies are employed to pull by hand the corresponding Punkhas on the opposite side of the same building. The connecting wires show no sign of straining, they have never snapped and they work noiselessly. There is no "Bengal" side to a Punkha, the pull being alternately in either direction. It economises labour, by enabling a man to use his weight."

In the three barracks and hospital of Benares there used to be 254 punkahs drawn by 114 coolies at a cost of Rs. 2512 for 5½ months. On Mr. Grant's plan the same punkahs were pulled for Rs. 528 for 5½ months last hot season, after paying for the cost of each machine at Rs. 25, and of altering each punkah at Rs. 4. The cheapness and advantages of the whole plan are so obvious that the Commander-in-Chief expressed his thanks to Mr. Grant. The Governor General, on his last visit to Benares, was so satisfied with its successful action that he has directed measures to be taken at once for the "extension of this useful invention." Mr. Grant has accordingly been directed to introduce it into the Meerut barracks, and thereafter to proceed from station to station for the same purpose.

The trough consists of a simple half tube, the breadth of the tattie, fixed above it like the spout which runs round the eaves of English houses. Water is admitted to it from above, and it is so hung, with weights graduated according to the water required, that once a minute it tilts over the water it contains on the tattie, which is thus kept perpetually moist without the necessity of shouting to lazy bheesties, who for the moment make a splash which is disagreeable and allow the tattie to become dry till they are again summoned to their duty. The trough may be put up for four rupees, with any vessel of sufficient capacity to contain water which might be filled daily. Mr. Grant has taken out a patent for his tattie apparatus, and Government have determined to introduce it into all barracks and public offices. As a preliminary reward for his inventions Mr. Grant has been promoted to the grade of sub-engineer. As soon as the full extent of the saving throughout India caused by his punkah-pulling apparatus is known, he will receive a proportionate pecuniary reward. At this moment Mr. Grant's tattie is working admirably in our office. Measures should be taken to introduce it, and the new punkah machines, into all the barracks of India before next hot season. Such a description as we have given, with drawings, will enable the Engineer of every station to make the arrangements.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA, being about to commence laying out their new Garden on the portions of the Mount Estate, lately alienated to them by Government, namely lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, on the Collector's Map, and on the portions of the same Estate they have purchased, or are about to purchase from Messrs. Bomanjee Framjee Cama and Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee; and contemplating the enclosure of the North Mount Road within the new Garden; Notice of the same is hereby given to all persons residing adjacent to the said road: and it is required that all such persons having rights of way, &c., over the said road, inform the Society of these rights in order that the necessary steps may be forthwith taken to satisfy them.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Secretary to the Agri-Horticultural Society.
Town Hall, 17th January 1862.

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ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS will not be supplied during the coming year to any parties who shall not by the *20th January* next have paid up all arrears for the one now drawing to a close, —and advance subscriptions for 1862 as well. Those of our Constituents who have heretofore paid regularly within the first quarter of the year are of course not included in the foregoing.

The sum due us for Newspapers and Periodicals alone amounts to upwards of Fifteen Thousand Rupees; and we are therefore compelled to resort to the step just adopted, of refusing to supply any party with these during the future unless they are paid for at least six months in advance. Two months' previous notice must be given before Papers, &c. can be discontinued.

We thus early and plainly intimate the above, that gentlemen up-country may make their remittances accordingly, or notify their wish to cease subscribing for what they now take in.

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2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1860 which is equivalent to 45 per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd day Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.			Annual Premium Payable after deduction.		
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	May 1855	10,000	420	189	0	0	231	0	0
30	"	10,000	400	216	0	0	264	0	0
40	"	10,000	590	265	8	0	324	8	0
50	"	10,000	740	333	0	0	407	0	0
60	"	10,000	1,030	463	8	0	566	8	0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred.

When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms.

Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

11. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

12.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than five years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

13.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

14.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average Fifty per cent. upon the original charge, and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without Participation.
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	35	30

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.
Bombay, April 1860.

THOMAS EDWARDS, Gun Maker, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. TERMS—*Cash*.

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BEG to inform their customers and the public generally that they have just purchased the whole of the stock in trade, together with the good will, of the Saddlery and Harness business lately carried on by MRS. SOPHIA TAPP in the shop and premises No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and respectfully solicit a continuance of that support which was so liberally granted to their predecessor.

P. GRANT AND SON pledge themselves to use their best endeavours to give satisfaction both as regards quality of Material and style of workmanship; relying, at the same time, upon a judicious system of management, ready sales and rapid returns to be enabled to present a scale of prices in accordance with the economical spirit of the times.

The Bombay business will be carried on by Mr. HENRY GRANT and the Poona business by Mr. P. GRANT to either of whom orders may be sent as it may suit the convenience of customers.

Bombay, 1st January 1862.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

No. 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

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ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

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500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
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500 " " Madapollams.
300 " " Jacconets.
200 " White Shirtings.

A few bales of Mule and Water Twist, &c. &c.

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Ladies' Crinoline Bonnets, handsomely trimmed.
Black and Brown Felt Spanish Turban Hats, trimmed with velvet.
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Black Glace Silk Paletot.
Linen and Muslin Sets of Collars and Sleeves.
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Ladies and Children's Hats in all the fashionable Shapes.
Feathers and Flowers.
Ribbons in all widths and Colors.
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Bracelets and Clasps in the newest pattern.

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Rich Glacé Mantles and Paletots.
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Richly embroidered black Grenadine Shawls trimmed with Lace.
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White and Black Glacè Silks.
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Rich Taffeta Broche Chinè.
Rich Flounced Barege Robes.
Rich Challi Barege Ditto.
Seaside Linen Robes.
Rich French Muslin Robes.
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" Muslin Ditto ditto.
Muslin Embroideries.
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Dress Trimmings' Consisting of Fringed Ribbons, Quilted Ribbons, Quilted Velvets.
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Fans in new Designs.
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No. 3, Medow Street, 26th November 1861.

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Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Crape, Blonde, Gauze, Lace Tarlaton Silk, &c.
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Do. in Black Barège.
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A large stock always ready.
Boot Hooks; Button Hooks; Spurs and Spur Boxes, Kid Reviver and "Cirage Vernis" (for Patent Leather Boots.)
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